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If any one enquire in regard to the public feelings which guide the Conductor of this Miscellany, he replies, that in *Politics*, he is an immovable friend to the principles of civil liberty, and of a benevolent administration of government; and is of the party of the Tories, the Whigs, and the Radical Reformers, as far as they are friends to the same principles and practices;—that in matters of *Religion*, acting in the spirit of Christianity, he maintains perfect liberty of conscience, and is desirous of living in mutual charity with every sect of Christians;—and that, in *Philosophy*, he prefers the useful to the speculative, constantly rejecting doctrines which have no better foundation than the authority of respected names, and admitting the assumption of no causes which are not equal and analogous to the effects.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LIVERPOOL—its INSTITUTIONS, and SOCIETY.

THE opinion which strangers entertain of Liverpool is very favourable. The appearance of the town itself is pleasing; the streets are, in general, clean and neat, and the houses well built. There is, however, no good approach to the town. The public buildings are not many, but they are worth attention. The most important are the Town-hall, the Liverpool Royal Institution, the Athenæum, and the Lyceum. The Town-hall, which has been built about sixty years, is in a striking, but not very pure, style of architecture—it forms one side of a handsome quadrangle, which was erected a few years since, called the Exchange Buildings, which consists of news-rooms, Merchants' offices, &c. There are several entertaining rooms in the Town-hall.

The Liverpool Royal Institution has only been lately established. Its object is the extension of literature and education amongst the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood, by means of lectures and schools. A museum is attached to it, to aid the researches of the naturalist: and the Literary and Philosophical Society of Liverpool are provided with apartments in the building. A large exhibition room has been built for the use of the artists of Liverpool, who are likewise accommodated with rooms for study. A reading room is supplied with the best English and foreign Reviews and Journals, but no newspapers are admitted. The proprietors of shares, who each contributed one hundred pounds, are intitled to admission to the lecture-room, museum, and reading-room, and have some advantage in recommending their children to the schools. These, hitherto, have been conducted with great success. No boys are admitted under 12

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years of age; and, by the laws of the institution, corporeal punishments can never be inflicted. The Rev. Mr. Monk, assisted by Mr. Heathcote, both members of the University of Cambridge, presides over the classical school, and the Rev. Mr. Wildig over the mathematical. The number of pupils in the classical school at present, amounts to about sixty or seventy. The lectures of the institution have, in general, been well attended. They were opened by Mr. Roscoe, who presided over the institution for a considerable time as chairman of the committee, with an address, which, at the request of the committee, he afterwards published. An excellent course of lectures was soon after delivered by Dr. Traill, a resident in Liverpool, and well known in the scientific world, on the elements of natural history. Since that time the public have been gratified by hearing the lectures of Sir J. E. Smith, P. L. S. on botany, and of Mr. Campbell, the author of "The Pleasures of Hope," on poetry. During the last autumn, a course of twelve lectures on astronomy was delivered by Mr. Marratt. The museum of the institution is not as yet very rich in specimens, but a valuable collection of minerals has been deposited there by Dr. Traill, and many beautiful specimens of birds appear, from the tickets, to be the property of Mr. Wm. Swainson, a gentleman of great taste and knowledge on subjects connected with natural history. The artists' exhibition room at present contains a curious collection of original pictures, purchased at Mr. Roscoe's sale, exhibiting the progress of Italian and Flemish painting, and round the room are fixed casts of the beautiful freize discovered at Figalia, representing the battle of the Centaurs and Lapithæ. It is said that the king has ordered casts of the Elgin marbles to be transmitted to this

this Institution. Hitherto there has been no exhibition of modern paintings in this room.

The architecture of the Athenæum has but few pretensions to beauty. It has a plain, neat stone front. It contains a news-room and a library, the latter of which is tolerably extensive, and comprises all the most useful books in many departments of literature; these are not allowed to be taken away from the library, by which means they escape a great deal of damage. Each proprietor has a right to nominate a young man under twenty-one years of age, who is thus enabled to make a profitable use of his spare hours, by devoting them to reading in the library, and it is a pleasing spectacle to strangers, when they enter the room in an evening, to see a number of young students applying themselves to their improvement. A well-arranged catalogue of the books has lately been published by Mr. Burrell, the librarian.

The Lyceum, like the Athenæum, consists of a news-room and library.—The books, however, are allowed to circulate, and many of them are consequently not in a fit state to be read. The library is a handsome circular room, but the eye of the inquisitive stranger will soon perceive that many of the books resemble the set of Xenophon, mentioned in the Adventures of a Bashful Man, not only the binding, but the whole composition of which was *boards*. If the proprietors are not rich enough to fill their shelves with books, they ought still to have the good taste to despise so miserable a substitute.

The Theatre has a handsome stone front, but is built in a heavy style of architecture. The company of performers is, for a provincial town, pretty good, and in the summer the best actors from the London theatres make their appearance on these boards. It was here that Kemble first displayed those great talents by which he was afterwards so much distinguished, a circumstance which he very feelingly adverted to in his address on his last appearance in this town. The Theatre is of a tolerable size, and the decorations are handsome. A few years ago, when the privations of the poor were very great, a number of gentlemen of Liverpool resolved to act a play, and distribute the profits in charity. The prices were doubled, and the proceeds were very considerable. The prologue was written by the Rev. William Shepherd.

There is, perhaps, no public institution at Liverpool which reflects more credit on the public, from the mode in which it is conducted, than the Botanic Garden, which was established about the year 1802. On the opening of this institution also, an address on its object and utility was read and published by Mr. Roscoe. A communication is kept up with almost every part of the world, and plants and seeds are received from the remotest parts of America and the East Indies. The range of glass is remarkably fine, and contains some very magnificent plants. It is through the unremitting care and attention of the curator, Mr. John Shepherd, whose zeal and attachment to the science of botany are well known, that the garden is kept in such complete order. The affairs of this institution are managed by a committee, selected from amongst the proprietors, who have the right of introducing their own families, and any stranger who visits the town.

The School for the Blind will not escape the attention and the minute examination of strangers. It is a noble and well-conducted establishment. A church has lately been erected in its vicinity, for the purpose of increasing the revenue of the institution, by receiving donations at the doors, in the same manner as the Foundling, in London. The plan has hitherto been found to answer extremely well. The church, which is on the model of an ancient Grecian temple, was designed by Mr. John Foster, junior, who travelled many years in Greece. The corporation of Liverpool are also erecting another church, towards the south end of the town, to be called St. Michael's. The design is said to be copied from that of the church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, in London, and it will certainly form a striking object from many parts of the town and neighbourhood.

The Wellington Rooms, erected by subscription, contain a suite of entertaining rooms, to which proprietors and strangers, introduced by them alone, are admitted. The building, which is light and fanciful, was designed by the late ingenious Mr. Edmund Aikin. In these rooms the aristocracy of Liverpool assemble.

The Borough Gaol is a fine building constructed on Howard's plan. Since the visit of Mrs. Fry to Liverpool, about two years since, a committee of Ladies has

has been formed, chiefly from amongst the Society of Friends, who have exerted themselves most meritoriously in instructing and reforming the females who are confined there.

It is impossible, within the limits of this paper, to give even a slight sketch of the trade and commerce of Liverpool, nor is there, indeed, any thing to distinguish that town from others of the empire in this respect, unless it may perhaps be, that its inhabitants display a greater spirit of enterprize and speculation. Nothing can give strangers a better idea of the extent of the commerce of Liverpool, than the new dock which has lately been constructed at the north end of the town.—This most capacious reservoir is upwards of five hundred yards in length, and will be capable of containing a vast number of ships. At present it is intended to open it next Christmas.

In the opinion of strangers, Liverpool has acquired a character for literary pre-eminence which, on a more strict enquiry, would probably be found to rest on no very solid pretensions. The inhabitants of a large commercial town have, in general, but little leisure to devote to the nobler occupations of the intellect. Ambition and rivalry are strong principles in the human mind, but the inhabitants of Liverpool do not contend for literary distinction.—Wealth must necessarily be the idol of those whose souls are mainly intent, and whose time is solely employed, in accumulating riches. In a town where importance and consequence so naturally follow the acquisitions of fortune, and where almost every one is pursuing the same path to distinction, it can scarcely be expected that the competitors should turn aside into the more quiet and retired walks of literature and science, where the reward which awaits them is of such little estimation in the eyes of their fellow townsmen. The merchants of Liverpool, as a body, are quick, intelligent, active, and enterprising, but they have no pretensions to cultivation of mind; they have but little information which is unnecessary to them. To say this would not offend them, for such things are without the boundaries of their aim. They can purchase comforts, luxuries, and consideration without it; of what use, therefore, would literature be to them? A large proportion of the wealthy inhabitants of Liverpool have risen from inferior situations in life by their own abi-

lity and industrious exertions; and many who had not the good fortune to enjoy opportunities of education in their youth, have the good sense to bestow that advantage on their children. By this means, and by the exertions which the town has made to afford the benefit of instruction on such as are willing to receive it, there is no doubt that, in time, the intellectual character of this great town will be much improved. It must not be supposed, that it is here intended to be asserted, that amongst so large a body of men there can be none selected of cultivated and polished understandings—on the contrary, some individuals might be pointed out amongst them, whose talents and attainments would be creditable in any situation of life, and who have the wisdom to perceive that there is something else in the world worth living and struggling for, besides gold and the luxuries it can purchase.

How, then, it may be asked, has the idea originated that Liverpool is a soil in which the arts and letters have flourished, for it is a town of merchants, and the merchants make no pretensions to such attainments. It may, perhaps, be answered, that this is principally owing to the efforts of a few individuals whose literary reputation has been confounded with that of the town. It cannot, however, be denied, that the same spirit of enterprize which prompts the inhabitants of Liverpool in their commercial dealings has been extended to those undertakings for the promotion of learning and science which have been carried into effect by public subscription. It has been the good fortune of Liverpool to possess a few individuals whose eminent taste and talents have enabled them to direct their fellow townsmen in the course which it was proper for them to pursue; and it implies no small merit in the inhabitants at large, that they have had the wisdom and spirit to execute the plans thus pointed out. The individuals here alluded to cannot be unknown to their fellow townsmen, but for the information of the public at large it may not be improper to mention the names of Mr. Roscoe, the late William Rathbone, the late Dr. Currie, and the Rev. W. Shepherd.

The native literature of Liverpool, with the exception of those names which have been just mentioned, may be comprised in a small space. The writings of Mr. Roscoe as an historian, a poet,

a poet, and a politician, are well known to the English public, and editions of many of his works have been published in most of the continental languages. The life of Poggio Bracciolini, by Mr. Shepherd, was published a few years after the appearance of Mr. Roscoe's Life of Lorenzo. The opinion of the Edinburgh Reviewers on this work had any thing but fairness to recommend it. The same gentleman a few years since published an account of his journey to Paris, a lively and interesting work. The name of Dr. Currie, cannot be unknown to any who are acquainted with that of Burns. The life of that unfortunate, but highly gifted man, prefixed to the complete edition of his works published by Dr. Currie, displays at once the acute and sagacious judgment of the writer, and the warm and correct feelings of his heart. The presses of Liverpool but seldom offer to the public any works which can be considered worthy of their attention. A few pamphlets of ability and interest have occasionally issued from them, but nothing further. Nor can the town boast of any periodical publications, which might do credit to the intelligence and activity of its inhabitants. There are, indeed, about half a dozen weekly newspapers, none of which, however, aim at any thing more than displaying the passing events of the day. The Liverpool Mercury, perhaps, makes some pretensions to literature, but the effort generally expires in a pun or an anecdote. The proprietor of that paper has established a small weekly publication, called the Kaleidoscope, which is more exclusively devoted to literary and scientific purposes, and which to those who have no other means of knowing what is passing in the world of letters, must afford considerable amusement. It contains, however, very little novelty, being chiefly compiled from the more important periodical publications of the day, and seldom boasting an original article of much value. This, however, must not be considered the fault of the proprietor, who must of course rely on the contributions of his friends, and who would doubtless gladly avail himself of their assistance. The literary people of Liverpool, if indeed such a class can be found, should endeavour to make this publication, even small as it is, more worthy of the character which their native place has acquired. At present it consists of little more than extracts from maga-

zines or the corners of newspapers, a few dramatic critiques, not always in the best style and taste, and an occasional letter from *Juvenis* or *Tyro*, complaining of some local nuisance. The editor has enriched several numbers of it, by extracting the papers of the Sketch Book, by Geoffrey Crayon, the *soubriquet* of Washington Irving, a gentleman who resided for some time amongst the inhabitants of Liverpool. In noticing the literature of this place, the Caxton printing-office cannot be passed over in silence. Large quantities of cheap editions of many valuable works, principally divinity, issue from this press, which are sold in monthly numbers to the inferior classes of people. The Imperial Magazine, a monthly publication, also proceeds from the same source. The pages of this work, which are generally devoted to the promulgation of peculiar religious opinions, have secured it a considerable sale. It cannot, however, be considered to possess general interest. In what degree literary subjects form a part of conversation in Liverpool, will be considered in the sketch of society in that town.

The arts have been tolerably successfully cultivated in Liverpool. Even as far back as forty years ago, attempts were made and partially carried into effect by some individuals, who have lived to see the beneficial results of their endeavours, to establish an academy of art. About ten years ago, the attempt was renewed, and for two or three years the inhabitants of Liverpool were gratified with an annual and very respectable exhibition of paintings, a considerable part of them executed by the artists of the place. A society of artists is not always the most free from dissensions, and the splendid room erected for them at the Institution has not yet been made use of. Amongst the names of the artists who have done honour to the town, may be mentioned those of Hargreaves, S. Williamson, Mosses, and the two Gibsons. The beautiful miniatures of Hargreaves are generally known and admired. They are full of power and expression, united with the utmost delicacy of finishing. The landscapes of S. Williamson, many of them painted when he was very young, would do credit to any artist. The public have had an opportunity of judging of the merit of Mosses, from a picture of Dr. Adam Clarke, and his two Singalese pupils, which was, if we mistake not, in the last exhibition at Somerset-

Somerset-house. The reputation of the elder Gibson is not confined to this country: studying at present in the workshop of the illustrious Canova, his genius and application have gained him the friendship and esteem of that great man. The works of this young sculptor before he left England, excited the admiration of many persons, but they will doubtless be surpassed by the efforts of his maturer judgment. His brother, S. Gibson, who still resides in Liverpool, has displayed great ability in several of his works. It would not be doing justice to the talents of two young men, of very considerable promise, to pass over the names of Austin and Spence. The former, who teaches drawing in Liverpool and the neighbourhood, has produced some beautiful landscapes in water-colours, and the latter has displayed much taste as a sculptor in various works upon which he has been employed. Many bold and promising sketches of several celebrated statues of antiquity, casts of which are deposited in the exhibition room of the institution—the Venus de Medici, the Apollo Belvidere, and the Elgin The-
seus, may occasionally be seen growing under the enthusiastic hands of the young artists of this place. It is to be hoped that the munificence, if not the taste, of the Liverpool merchants will induce them to afford that solid encouragement to these pursuits, without which even the ardour and devotion of the professors of art must ultimately prove unsuccessful. Wealth has many privileges, and it is not among the least that it enables its possessor to extend encouragement and protection to the arts and letters.

The society of Liverpool is respectable, and very frequently pleasing. It is curious to observe how, in a town like this, where the mass of the inhabitants are necessarily almost upon an *agrarian* equality, that spirit, which has divided empires into classes and orders, has effectually exerted itself in the classification of the inhabitants.—As there was no natural aristocracy in Liverpool, there arose a self-dignified order, who claim for themselves the respect and privileges which, in other places, are accorded to real rank. The great foundation of the claim is, of course, riches, sometimes influence in corporation matters, sometimes mere naked assumption. By these means an invisible line is drawn, and we have two distinct ranks of patricians and ple-

beians. Such a distinction as this may, perhaps, seem rather ludicrous in a town where there is scarce a single individual out of trade, and where the sole difference between A. B. Esq. and Mr. C. D. is, that the former sells *coffee* by the hundred weight, and the latter by the pound. This *playing at distinction* is harmless and amusing enough, where it is not carried so far as to offend the feelings of others. All the respectable people of Liverpool must move, for the most part, in the same circle, so that, though there may be many persons who are not considered to rank amongst the *primates*, there is, in fact, but one kind of society there. The inhabitants of this town have always borne a character of hospitality, and the magnificence of their entertainments would seem to confirm it. At few places is the science of feasting better understood; turtle is plentiful there, and the wines are generally of excellent quality. The latter, indeed, furnish a frequent topic of discourse after the cloth is removed, and the learning which is displayed on such occasions is said not to be inconsiderable. The state of the markets, and common-places on politics, generally fill up the voids of such conversations. At the more mixed meetings, where the ruggedness of mere commercial habits is softened down by the grace of female manners, the society of Liverpool becomes much more pleasant. Amongst the young ladies of that place, as in higher and more fashionable circles, literature is, perhaps, considered as being in *mauvais ton*—yet it is easy to perceive that their understandings have been cultivated, and that they are capable of repeating better things than the mere tattle of the day. Indeed, the minds of women in the middle ranks of life, will frequently be found to possess more refinements than those in a more elevated station, a circumstance, perhaps, principally proceeding from the greater opportunities of useful employment which they enjoy. The young men of Liverpool are all that can be expected from young men whom fortune has placed in such a situation. Taken fresh from school, before their lessons have ceased to be any thing but tasks to them, and immured in the counting-house, where, day after day, they are compelled to pass through the same dull routine, confined from morning to night to the same unvarying talk, it cannot be expected that

that their minds should exhibit many signs of cultivation. The consequence is, that their ambition is satisfied with excelling in the fashionable frivolities of the day, in making themselves competent judges in horse-flesh, and obtaining a share or an introduction to the Wellington Rooms. There are, indeed, a few whom nature has destined to better things, but the quickest spirit must lie dormant beneath the weight of a ponderous ledger. At the houses of professional gentlemen, or of the more scientific individuals of the town, a higher class of society may occasionally be met with—strangers of talent who are passing through the town, and such of the inhabitants as find time to snatch a few hours for nobler occupations, from their active and never-tiring pursuit, not of independence merely, but of riches.

A sketch like the present would perhaps be thought incomplete if it did not give some idea of the state of parties and of public feeling. It certainly is honourable to Liverpool, that there exists amongst its inhabitants a great spirit of liberality and toleration.—However different may be the opinion of individuals on matters of politics and religion, the variance seldom disturbs the courtesies of private life. The name of a reformer does not, as in a neighbouring town, subject the man who bears it to social excommunication, nor does the orthodox churchman shun an intimacy with the conscientious dissenter. The wealth and influence of the town are generally exerted in favour of the powers that be; but the ranks of the opposition contain many men of powerful talents, and several of large fortune. During the heat of a contested election, party-animosity sometimes rises to a high pitch, but the general character of the populace of Liverpool is peaceful, temperate, and firm. The mass of the people are decidedly attached to the cause of liberty.

Y.

*Everton, Nov. 1, 1820.**For the Monthly Magazine.*

MEMOIR on the management of PUBLIC CHARITIES in NORWAY, by M. JULLIEN, *Editor of the Revue Encyclopedique.*

IN the parish of Eidsvold, and most of the other parishes of Norway, there are permanent committees to superintend the direction of whatever

relates to the concerns of the poor, and to acts of charity.

This committee consists of the head minister of the parish, who is president, and of the beadle, independently of some other individuals, selected by the minister from his most estimable and popular parishioners. The number of these members depends on the extent of the parish.—To facilitate the operations of the committee, each parish is divided into local districts. In each district, the pastor selects the most respectable and intelligent fathers of families, to make part of such committee; these are called quarterers.

The functions of these are to seek out the poor and infirm that from shame would not disclose their circumstances, to pass by none that are indigent, to observe their condition and way of living, to report their enquiries to the committee, to execute its injunctions, to distribute the alms, and attend to all the minor business of the committee. Such are the duties imposed on the quarterers, each in his circle or district.

The committee meet twice a year, at Christmas and Midsummer, to arrange matters for the next six months. On examining the details procured for the six months preceding, a register is made of such as are deemed worthy of public beneficence. The mode of affording relief is then debated and adopted.—Pecuniary succours are the most usual, but sometimes the indigent are confided to the care of particular families.

The charitable fund is deposited with the pastor, and is derived from different sources—1. Fines pronounced by the sentences of the judge.—2. One quarter per cent. of the sums declared in sale contracts.—3. Gratuitous donations.—4. A contribution of fourpence laid on all of both sexes that have been confirmed, with the exception of proprietor-peasants and their wives; the quarterers are the collectors.—There are unfortunate individuals and families that labour to the utmost, to

* A distinction exists in Norway, respecting the peasants: there is the class of proprietors and that of their tenants, or the farmers. These hold a small portion of land of the proprietor-peasant, with the buildings on it, for an annual rent of from 3 to 10 crowns, and this, independent of their engagements to go and labour with the proprietor, eight days in the year, whenever called upon.

procure

procure the means of subsistence, but whose exertions are inadequate, and who would sink into extreme distress, without aid; from the family being too numerous, inability to labour, &c.—These objects are particularly provided for by the committee, with a pension, or by taking some of the children, so that there may be fewer wants to supply.

Besides these the committee frequently grant extraordinary gratifications to poor families, in case of sickness, deaths, unexpected misfortunes, &c.

With respect to the children of indigent parents which the committee have in charge, as also orphans, and persons infirm from sickness, privation of sight or limb, mental alienation, &c.; to such, pecuniary succours would be a very insufficient mode of relief. Their infirmities call for the tenderest consolations of charity, constant attentions, and beneficence of a superior order. And besides, to raise money sufficient to provide comfortably for their wants would far exceed the revenues of the chest, as the number of such indigents is considerable.

Hence it has been found expedient to distribute these classes among the husbandmen-proprietors, whatever rank of citizens they may belong to, who are to receive them into their houses, supply their wants, and, in short, consider and treat them as members of their own families.

The obligations of this charity are not confined exclusively to the proprietor peasants, but extend to all the proprietor cultivators, whatever class of citizens they may form a part of. In Norway there are three classes of cultivators, 1. The proprietor peasants, properly so called, who religiously adhere to the manners, ways of living, apparel, &c. of their ancestors.—2. Such proprietors as move in a somewhat higher sphere, who either have had a better education than the simple peasant, or believe so, and who, in point of manners, imitate the inhabitants of the towns—and, 3. There are the great proprietors, who belong to the most distinguished class in society. None of these classes are exempt from the duties, but each, in their turn, and according to their means, must take care of such as the committee send them. In a situation near Christiania M. Anker resides, who is a minister of state, he has occasionally had 40 poor

individuals to maintain and take care of together. It should be observed that these indigents are almost all capable of some kind of work, which labour is often of such advantage, that the proprietor is thereby enabled to discharge some of his domestics. These indigents may be further considered as moveable or stationary. The latter remain in the families assigned, till death, unless some favourable event should remove them to a better situation. The former remain in one house for the time, be it more or less, sometimes only a single day, prescribed by the committee, after which they pass into another house, according to a route that is given them.

I know not whether such attentions to the poor are practised in Russia, but I can aver, from experience, that great utility arises from establishing these reciprocal relations. Individuals, fit objects of compassion, in a family that feeds, clothes, and ministers to their comfort, become attached to their benefactors. Here they find an asylum that shields them from the horrors of want or precarious subsistence; their minds are at ease, and they pass their time in tranquillity; old age and infirmities need not dread the vicissitudes of fortune. In case of death, where the poor are placed, they are sure of removal to as good or a better place.—Here the orphan will find parents that will procure him instruction, as well as food and raiment, till the period of confirmation; then, considered as mature in age, he enters into service, often in the house where he has been brought up, and begins to earn his own livelihood.

But neither does this practice habituate the poor to indolence. It is for the interest of both the master and the children early to acquire a willingness to labour, and that even the old and weak should have some task or other adapted to their abilities. This is very happily executed, without any thing like rigorous imposition, and the products are sometimes found to be an equivalent for the cost.

In the distribution of the poor, due regard is paid to the inequality of fortune, in the peasant-proprietors. As many individuals cannot afford to be at the charge of maintaining a poor or infirm object, for a whole year, a common contribution is levied on certain others, to aid in the expence; the committee decide whether one or more shall be

be concerned, and for how many days a poor man shall be entertained in any house.

It requires both justice and humanity in the committee to reconcile the interests of those who thus give and receive hospitality; and it is therefore only doing them justice to declare that the most scrupulous attention is evinced by them to a multiplicity of circumstances. It is true that frequent removals cannot be very agreeable to the unfortunate poor, but for this there appears to be no remedy. In countries like France or England, recourse is had, for charitable purposes, to such as are in better circumstances, but here it is often the poor who relieve the poor. He who contributes his alms to day, may perhaps, in a little time, receive them himself. Indeed, the general character of the people is marked by the sensibilities of charity. Thus it happens that many fathers of families, proprietors of small lots of land, and hard enough put to it, in a disastrous time, to find bread, &c. for their own occasions, must for some days in a month share the morsel which they have earned with some forlorn individual whose wants are still more pressing.

Billets are circulated beforehand, by the quarterers, in the name of the committee, giving notice to houses and families of the dispositions they are to conform to. It devolves on the quarterers to see that such regulations are enforced. At the end of every six months, all who may have felt themselves aggrieved, or who have any observations to make, are invited to appear before the committee, or give their representations through the medium of the quarterers. Just and proper arrangements are then added to the dispositions previously in force. If, for instance, a child has been well treated, he is ordered to remain; if otherwise, he is removed to another place. If a family has been, for a long time, at great expences in some particular case, a remuneration is allowed, more or less, or the infirm person is exchanged for one capable of labour. When a family is judged unable to continue its acts of beneficence, an exemption is granted. Should a poor man die in the course of the six months no further charge is laid on the family till the next session, but they must be at the expence of the interment.

If the poor man has a cottage left, or

any relations or friend, he commonly prefers charitable aid at home, to the being transported into an unknown family. The committee fix the quantity and quality of such relief.

The above is a transcript of the measures adopted in favour of the poor in one district. The same practice is prevalent in other parishes, with modifications called for by local circumstances.

This memoir, though edited by M. A. Jullien, was addressed, in the first instance, to the literary corresponding committee of the Imperial Society of Charity at Petersburg. The proper author was M. Nicolas Wergeland, curate* of Eidsvold, in the government of Aggerhus, knight of the royal order of the polar star, and member of the royal society of sciences of Drontheim.

The following remarks by M. Jullien, appear as an appendage to the memoir.

We have the promise of documents of a similar kind, describing the principal establishments for instruction, beneficence and public utility in Russia, by means of the Baron de Vitinghoff. It is high time that civilized nations should become mutually acquainted with such of their respective institutions as are interesting and honourable to humanity. This sort of information has a tendency to accelerate the march of civilization—to effect a more complete developement of the human faculties, in reference to the physical, moral and intellectual amelioration of man, considered individually and in general. The present is an epoch

* By the term *curate*, in this paper, we are not to understand the ecclesiastical functionary styled a *curate* in England, but an established protestant pastor or minister of a parish in Norway, Scotland, Holland, &c. The *curatus*, or the ecclesiastic invested with the *cure* of souls, was, and still is, in France, Spain, Italy, &c. the person who held a permanent benefice, or the rector of a parish; and was, therefore, denominated *curé*, *cura*, *curato*. The *curate*, in the common English acceptation of the term, was in France styled *vicaire*, and in Spain and Italy *vicario*; for, in fact, he only acted vicariously, or in the place, or by the substitution of, the possessor of the benefice. In England the *curate* has not generally the cure of souls, and, in many cases, is himself subordinate to a *vicar*, who ought, in fact, to be only the *curate's* deputy. On the subject of rendering into English various honorary titles employed in foreign languages, the reader will find some practical observations in page 304 of our Magazine for May last.—EDITOR.

wherein frequent and intimate communications between enlightened and worthy characters of countries that have been too long divided, will be only commensurate with the wants of the people. Such a lending and borrowing of different philanthropic benefits will redound to the profit of governments, nations and individuals, in proportion to their activity and direction.

For the Monthly Magazine.

MEMOIRS of the SHEREEF DRIS, EDRIS or EDRISSI, commonly called the NUBIAN, but more properly the MOGRARBEEN GEOGRAPHER; from Arabic documents, by JAMES G. JACKSON, ESQ.

MUHALED ben Abd Allah ben Edris (Emir el Mumeneen, i. e.) leader of the faithful, [in Muhamed] was descended from the race of Aly, uncle of [Inneby, i. e.] the prophet Muhamed. He was born at Ceuta,* in the year of the Hejra† 493. He wrote his African Geography in the year 550,‡ under the patronage of Roger, King of Sicily; soon after which he wrote a book on the Pyramids of Egypt.

About four centuries before this period, viz. about the year 140,§ two Arabs of the race of Aly, persecuted by the Abassides, quitted Arabia, to seek their fortune in the West. Extensive knowledge, far superior to what was possessed by any of the inhabitants of the West, soon obtained for them celebrity and respect. The names of these two adventurers were Suliman and Edris; the latter, travelling through Egypt, the Desert of Barca, and Bled el Jereed, to Tafielt, reached the Atlas Mountains. He crossed that chain about the year 170.|| at the commencement of the reign of the celebrated Khalif Aaron Errashid, the great and liberal patron of the arts and sciences, who ordered several celebrated ancient authors to be translated into Arabic.—Dris, or Edris, fixed his residence on the western declivity of those stupendous mountains, in a most romantic country called Zerone, about fifteen English miles east of the city of Mekenes, and

about the same distance north from the city of Fas. At this place Edris founded (*Zawia*) a sanctuary,* which was called *Zawia Muley Edris Zerone*, i. e. the Sanctuary of Muley Edris Zerone. He found the inhabitants of this beautiful country immersed in barbarism and pagan ignorance; he undertook to inculcate among them the doctrines of Muhamed, and the unity of the Deity. El Mohedi the 1st King of the Almohedes, and father of Aaron Errashid,† was interred at the sanctuary of Zerone.

Whilst he was thus propagating the doctrine of the Arabian prophet among these barbarians, his fame spread so rapidly that he was encouraged to build a city, for the population that had collected at the sanctuary was considerable; he therefore changed the hovels and caves of Atlas, for houses and walled habitations. After examining the extensive plains and productive country west of the Atlas to the shores of (Bahr Ad- dolem) the Atlantic Ocean, he fixed upon the spot where Fas now stands, and built the city now called *Fas el balie* i. e. old Fas, adjoining the city since built, called *Fas Jedeed*, i. e. new Fas. Edris now assumed great authority, and adopted the title of [Emir el Mumeneen] conductor of the faithful. The abomination of idolatry was abolished, and the unity of God, an eternal Spirit, was inculcated throughout the rich and extensive (schell) plains west of the Atlas, unto the shores of the Atlantic. Edris retained the title of Emir El Mumeneen at Fas till the 307th‡ year [of the Hejra] when a period was put to the power of the Edrisites in Western Africa, and a truce was made with Salem the Emir of Sicily, who sent his Khalif to Fas to govern in his name.

The conquests of the Khalifs§ extended too far to enable them to watch over these distant regions. They had so much to engage their attention, that they could not attend to what passed in

* A description of this sanctuary is given in Jackson's Travels in Africa, annexed to Shabeeney's Account of Timbuctoo, published by Longman, Hurst, and Co. p. 118 to 120.

† Generally, but erroneously spelt Al Rashid, for the ra is a solar letter.

‡ A. C. 921.

§ The Khalifs were to Muselmism what the Pope formerly was to Christianity, the fountain of government. Khalif signifies also, a Regent, Viceroy, or Lieutenant.

* His ancestor was governor of Ceuta in the 414th year of the Hejra, and soon after conducted a successful expedition into Spain, where he conquered and took many towns.

† This means the year of the Hejra, which corresponds with the 1099th year of Christ.

‡ 1154th year of Christ.

§ 750th year of Christ.

|| A. C. 810.

the remotest West, but about the year 347* Bu l'Hassen Jawker, one of the slaves of El Mouz, was sent by the latter with a numerous army to Fas, which city he attacked, but, being vigorously defended by Hamed ben Beker, the Emir of the place, Hassen proceeded to the shores of the Atlantic, and returning, again attacked Fas, and took it by storm, in the Ramadan of the year 347.

The distance from Egypt, where the Khalifs of the Fatimite dynasty held their power, produced in the West† various revolutions. Arabs, Marabts, who were settled near Sahara, leading an errant life, now founded a new power. An African named *Giouhar*, a man of enterprise and zeal, undertook to convert the people of that country to Muselmism: in doing this, he found considerable difficulty, not being till lately a Muhamedan himself. He therefore selected a man of talent and intelligence, and elected him *Emir el Muselmeen*, conductor of the pacificators. This man, whose name was *Bub'ker*, as he gained popularity and renown, threw off his allegiance to *Giouhar*, who seeking to assassinate him, *Bub'ker* retorted on him and killed him with his own hands.

In the year 300‡ the Khalif Kadder attacked Abd Rahaman at Talavera, in Spain, and obliged him to retire to Cordova. Abd Rahaman was so irritated at this defeat, that he sent to obtain succour from the family of *Edris*, who governed Mauritania Tingitana, or West Barbary. After this period history becomes obscure, but in the twelfth century we find the ancestor of the Shereef Edris, the Mograrbeen or Mauritanian Geographer, residing at Fas, with the title of Patriarch, or leader of the faithful, and chief of the celebrated family of *Zeniti*, a powerful tribe of the Atlas, of which the *Benemerin* is a branch; they inhabit the mountain of Hentit, the highest among the Atlas, and they live in caverns from November to March inclusive.

During this interval Abeed Allah took the title of *Khalif*, and that of *El Mohadi*, i. e. leader of the faithful. He also assumed the title of *Eman*, which secured to him great respect and rever-

ence, and he proclaimed that he would never arm but to convey the Koran to tribes and nations who were unacquainted with it. This proclamation made all ranks flock to his standard, anxious to partake with him the honours of what they denominated the Apostolic office. His first voyage was to Sicily, where he had the King of Sejin-Messa put to death, because he would not acknowledge his authority.

Abdelmamune, a fanatic who fancied himself inspired, began, in the year 528,* to preach in the West, the unity of God, and a more severe observance of the Muselmin law. All the sectaries crowded to the standard of Abdelmamune—they became proselytes; and Abd Allah, who maintained the supreme command, entered the states of Marocco from the East. Abdelmamune reproached Bryhim, King of Fas, for the disgraceful debaucheries which he committed, and condemned his wives for not veiling themselves. Bryhim's conduct produced disgust among the people. His forces met Abd Allah's; they fought; Bryhim was vanquished; and having fallen into the hands of Abdelmamune, his head was cut off and sent to Abd Allah. The latter took this opportunity of making arrangements for the maintenance of his sect, and his own kingdom; he established a council of forty [Alemma] learned men; he added to them sixteen secretaries, the first being charged with the administration of religious matters, and being all preachers, they spread into all the surrounding countries to propagate their doctrines and preach to the people; they were accordingly denominated Muhamedans, which was corrupted to *Almohaddin*, and the latter again to *Almohadi's*. After Abdelmamune's decease. Jacob El Mansor, so celebrated in Mauritanian history, ascended the throne.

Sometime after the death of Jacob El A. C. Monsor, the people persuaded 1234. his son, Muhamed El Nakeer, to ascend the throne, who headed an expedition against Spain, which was unfortunate. El Nakeer was succeeded by his grandson, Zeid Barran, who reigned but a short time. The provinces now became dissatisfied with the government of the Almohadi's, and revolted.

* A. C. 958.

† The word El Grarb here used in the original, applies not to the province of that name wherein Tangier is situated, but to the West of Africa.

‡ A. C. 914.

* A. C. 1132.

In the year 762,† Yuseef, of the dynasty of the Ben Emereens, was Emperor of Morocco and Fas, which dynasty continued to occupy the throne till 894‡ when Edris's family was again called to the sovereign power. Al Hassen, an ambitious Arab of this family, spread his high origin as being from Aly, and found no difficulty in persuading the ignorant people that he was a fit person for their leader. Al Hassen, used to arms, and possessing a great knowledge of men, knew how to make them subservient to his views: he began by affecting much wisdom and religion; he established a high reputation for sanctity; his hypocrisy assisted his ambition. He had three sons, *Abd Elkabeer*, *Hamed*, and *Muhamed*, whom he educated with a view to favour his designs. He made them perform the pilgrimage to Mecca, and on their return they affected the sanctity of their father; the two last, *Hamed* and *Muhamed*, were deputed to the government of Tlemsen, Haha, Suse and Morocco. In vain did the King's brother (who clearly saw the ambition of the Shereef, under the veil of religion) endeavour to open his eyes; he would not listen to his suggestions.

A. C. 1500 Hamed and Muhamed, by courage and prudence, augmented their power; they made themselves masters of Haha, Duquella, and Tlemsen, under pretence of defending the two first provinces against the Portuguese. Muhamed fixed upon the town of Tedna, in Haha, for a royal residence, and there built a magnificent palace.* *Hamed*, by stratagem, poisoned Buchentuff, the governor of Morocco, and was made king.

Thus the family of the Shereefs again got possession of the throne of Fas, and of Morocco, of which Edris is a member, and this family continues to this day on the throne of Morocco. The sanctity of the family of Edris is celebrated, and stands high in estimation at Fas, where a descendant, Abd Allah Ben Edris, has a sanctuary, which has been, and is, maintained by contributions, bequests, and donations, from generation to generation. Hospitality and philanthropy prevail in the sanctuary. The present occupant is the Shereef Muly Abd Allah Ben Edris, a gentleman of great goodness of heart and

liberality, a protector of the oppressed, and a supporter of the poor. He is uncle to the present Emperor of Morocco, Soliman Ben Muhamed.

The celebrated African traveller, who assumed the name of *Aly Bey El Abassy*,* met this gentleman at Fas, who admired Aly's abilities. A child that Aly had by the female that the Emperor presented to him to marry, is now, and has been ever since Aly Bey left the country, under his protection; he is a very fine intelligent youth, about seventeen years of age, and such an one as would be a valuable acquisition to the African Association.†

The work of Edris‡ in the Bodleian library, is said to be a true copy of the original work; this is, however, extremely difficult to ascertain, without being in possession of the original: in fact, it is dated about three centuries after the æra of the author. Now, if there be such mighty difficulty to translate a letter from the Emperor of Morocco, in the *Mograrbeen Arabic*, how is it possible that the professors of the Universities can ascertain whether this be a true copy or not?

I do not hesitate to declare, without fear of contradiction, that it is impossible for any Arabic professor, knowing only the Koreish Arabic, which is the dialect taught at our Universities, to translate a *Mograrbeen author*, unless he has resided a sufficient period in that country, and has had very extensive colloquial intercourse with the natives. Perhaps the only person in Europe competent to give an opinion on this question, is *M. Ellions Boethor, professeur d'Arabe Vulgaire à l'Ecole Royale et speciale des Langues orientales vivantes à Paris*, who, although he may not have been in Western Africa, is unquestionably a master of African Arabic.

For the Monthly Magazine.

Particulars of the BANDITTI of CALABRIA and the ROMAN STATES, in a Letter from a Modern Traveller, written in 1820.

WE should have proceeded through Calabria, in our route from Naples to Sicily, if we had not been deterred by a fear of the *Brigands* of

* See Shabeeney's Account of Timbuctoo, &c. pp. 303 and 304.

† See Ditto, p. 408.

‡ See an account of this work in the *Annals of Oriental Literature*, No 1. p. 128.

Calabria,

† A. C. 1360.

‡ A. C. 1490.

* Now in ruins, and not a vestige of it left.

Calabria, who here, as on the road from Rome to Naples, are the real masters of the country.

The existence of these bands of robbers is no problem but to those who are ignorant of the countries and the governments in question, and of the kind of men of whom these bands are composed. Thanks to the vigorous and wise measures adopted at a certain period (during the possession of Italy by the French) this disorder no longer afflicted the unhappy country, and the traveller no longer trembled in the centre of Europe, for the safety of his life or his liberty. But the evil has since returned; and has proceeded to a more enormous and incredible extent than ever.

These bands are chiefly composed of inhabitants of these countries, or disbanded soldiers, who were first driven to this course by want of employment, and extreme distress, but who now find it a trade, which from day to day grows more and more lucrative—a trade of which the infamy falls less, undoubtedly, upon the men who pursue it than upon the government by whom it is protected, not only by the absence of all measures of suppression of the evil, but by direct capitulations which the two governments have signed with these robbers.*

Concealed within the mountains bordering upon the great roads, the intrepidity, the coolness, and above all the tactics of these men, too plainly betray the former profession of their leaders. They have their spies in the towns, in the inns, and on the roads. The moment their prey presents himself, already acquainted with the value of the prize, they pour down upon him, and their number and resolution render resistance useless, and even extremely dangerous. These men, who, in fact, want nothing but your purse, are not generally so ferocious as their appearance would seem to announce. Never, or at least very rarely, do they proceed to acts of cruelty, except when their own personal safety demands such acts: in a word, they never kill but to avoid being killed. As soon as they see the traveller's carriage approaching, they draw a strong cord across the road in

front of him, and this either throws or stops the horses. One of the gang goes to the head of the horses, others cut the traces, and others seize the luggage and carry it off; meantime, two of them open the doors of the carriage, make the travellers descend, and, in the most profound silence, with their pistols at their breasts, keep them in awe, while others search their persons, and sometimes abridge their work by cutting the traveller's clothes by pieces from off his back.

All this is the business of a few minutes: and all this arrives regularly two or three times a month, in spite of pretended guards, placed from distance to distance, to escort the traveller.

Seven different strangers (of whom two were English, three French, and two Germans) were stopped and robbed in this manner, during the last six months of my stay at Naples. One of the two Englishmen, an extremely interesting young man, whom I saw on the evening of his departure from Rome, died a few days after his arrival in Naples, in consequence of the ill treatment he had received.

At the period when I was travelling from Rome to Naples, several of these brigands, who had been shut up for some time in a castle, were on the point of marching out, and actually did afterwards march out, in virtue of a capitulation signed by them and the government of the church. If the reader think I am dealing in fables, let him refer to the testimony of all the inhabitants of Rome, and to thirty thousand strangers who were witnesses of the fact.

I know that it will be deemed difficult of belief, but it is nevertheless true, that in the midst of Europe, in the centre of Italy, on the roads of Rome, Naples and Calabria, the traveller runs a hundred times more risk, than the Christian passenger who sails along the coast of Barbary.

The banditti of Sicily, at least the men whom Brydone calls such, are scrupulous and honourable people, and very little to be feared, compared with those of whom I have been speaking. The Sicilian robber attacks or defends you, kills you or hinders your being killed, according to the compact you make or neglect: their bands are true insurance companies; the policy once signed, the chances are thenceforth at their risk. More cruel and more fierce than the African pirate, the banditti of Rome,

* I here state a fact known to all Italy, and to all who have recently travelled through that country. If the fact be not so, let it be denied; if true, let us hear how it will be justified.

Rome, Naples and Calabria, make not only your liberty but your life dependent on the payment of your ransom. By an audacity, which is shamefully suffered to shew itself with impunity, they treat daily with the relatives or friends of those who have fallen into their hands: a bill of exchange, extorted from the captive, is coolly presented by one of the robbers to his relations, or his banker, and the prisoner's head answers to the banditti for the payment. Twenty examples of this kind, known to all Italy, might be set down here, but I content myself with the following, because of its great interest.

On the hills which overlook Fiescatti, a town situated about three leagues from Rome, are the ruins of the famous *Tusculum*. In the midst of these ruins, rises a handsome modern house, named *Ruffinella*, which belonged to Lucian Buonaparte. Robbers, at noon day, penetrate into the gardens of this dwelling. Lucian is walking there, sees them, and, guessing their design, flies to a pavilion where his family are assembled. His haste to open the door, hinders his attempt: and, to screen himself from his enemies, he throws himself into a neighbouring plantation. The cry which he uttered, drew his principal secretary to the spot where he had been, which he reaches in the same moment as the robbers; he is taken by them for Lucian, and they seize and carry him away to the mountains. This faithful servant knows well that he is taken for his master, and leaves them in their error, to give Lucian and his family time to escape.

The next day all Rome knew the fact. At the end of a few days more, a man delivers a letter to Lucian. The letter sets an enormous price, as a ransom for him whom the robbers still took for Lucian. The police of Rome knew all this, and remained quiet: the ransom was paid, and the generous friend of Lucian set at liberty; and still the police of Rome remained neutral and quiet. Lucian never more set foot on this estate; and the most frightful misery at present weighs down a country into which he had introduced comfort and happiness, the fruit of employment and industry.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
THE crime of simony is not only ill defined, but misapplied at

the present day. Simon Magus's offence was that he wished to purchase the gift of the Holy Ghost: the modern offence is the actual purchase of temporal wealth. We come nearer to the original sin when any one is unduly chosen into the holy office of a Christian minister, when any worldly inducement prevails on persons to recommend him to the bishop, or on the bishop's examining chaplain to present him to his lordship as a proper person; or chiefly, when favour, affection or interest of any kind induces the bishop himself to lay his hands upon him. I may follow these remarks further another day, if some more competent person will not take up the subject.

C. LUCAS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your last number, under the head of Contemporary Criticism, you have made some very judicious remarks upon the present mode of paying tithes. I agree with you in thinking that the subject is "one of no common importance, both as it affects the interest of the establishment and the country." I have paid considerable attention to several plans that have been proposed, but their partiality either to the people or the clergy, made them all liable to injustice. Until lately I considered a plan of commutation to be a *desideratum*, (but happily that difficulty is superseded) that would preserve the interests of the people and the church.

After having proved, much to my satisfaction, that all the present taxes should be repealed, and one imposed upon all sorts of property that would be equitable and efficient; he proposes that all property should be valued, and as parts of property must bear a proportion to the whole, Mr. Wilkinson recommends the value that the tithes have to the whole shall be paid to the lay, or clerical impropiator, in money. "As the proportion that the tithes had to the whole property, would be ascertained, the proportion, deducting the equitable tax, should be paid to the tithe proprietor in money."

After the valuation of property proposed by the new system of finance, it is to be for a long time continued un-

* Vide Principles of an Equitable and Efficient System of Finance, by H. Wilkinson, p. 76.

changed.

changed. This mode of application would punish the idle and reward the indefatigable. With respect to tithes, after being once fixed, the proportion is not to be altered for a long period of time. It is asserted that agriculture, under the present plan of taxation, has reached its *maximum*, and that it could only go farther by adopting the new system of finance, and giving a premium to agricultural industry, or as it is stated that "tithes being a fixed annual sum, paid *ad infinitum* out of the land, whether the land was cultivated or not, and well or ill managed, would tend to improve agriculture, as all the crops that extraordinary exertion produced, would be tithe free and also tax free."* The adoption of this plan, would preserve the integrity of the property of the church, maintain the interests of the people, and put a period to every species of litigation connected with the tithe system. A MIDDLESEX YEOMAN.

Cranford, Nov. 4th, 1820.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE connection between the mind and the organs of sense is allowed by all to be extremely close; but there is reason to believe that this connection is of a far more intimate nature than has hitherto been supposed. The effect of light on the pupil of the eye, is too well known to require any description. Every person may observe, that when in a somewhat dark situation, the diameter of this aperture dilates, in order that an image, as well defined as may be, shall fall on the retina; and that, in proportion as the degree or quantity of light increases, it gradually contracts, in order that no more rays may be admitted than are necessary to render vision distinct. Your philosophic readers are best able to inform me whether or not the observations that follow, have the merit of originality; but of this I am convinced, that in as far as my own reading has extended, no writer whatever on optics seems to have anticipated me therein.

I have found, after repeated trials, that to contract or to dilate the pupil, it is not necessary that light should be actually presented to or removed from this organ; for *imagination* alone seems capable of producing on the optic fibres the same tendency to expand and con-

tract the pupil as is observable on the approach or the withdrawing of an illuminated body.

Place a person in a part of a chamber where the sun's light does not fall forcibly on the eye. Observe attentively the size of the pupil, and bid him suppose himself looking into a *dark, deep* cavern, and it will be seen that the pupil is considerably enlarged; on the contrary, desire him to fancy himself gazing at a brilliant flame, as a gas light, with his eye quite close to it, and a very sensible contraction takes place. The same appearances may be observed, though not quite so evident, if the person imagines himself narrowly inspecting a piece of black cloth, or of bright scarlet.

Imagination exerts a still more surprising controul over the organ of sight. Let the same individual imagine to himself any animal, say a lamb, grazing quietly and in the same spot in a level field, and the eye of the person will also remain perfectly at rest; but if he be desired to suppose the lamb to run off suddenly and at full speed, either to the right hand or to the left, his eye will glance to the right or left accordingly as the lamb is described to proceed.

It is proper to observe that in making these experiments, particularly the one respecting the perception of light and darkness, the pupils of some people have been found to contract and to dilate much sooner than those of others; and this seems to be the cause. An effort of fancy somewhat more considerable than may at first be imagined, and a certain fixedness, as it were, of that faculty is necessary to conceive quickly the alternate appearances of brightness and of gloom: and as imagination is not equally vivid and capable in all, so the contractions and dilations of the pupil are more quick and more sensible in different persons, and on different occasions, even in the same persons.

These experiments, it ought to be remembered, must be performed fairly; and the individual on whom the illustrations are to be made, must not be previously apprized of the effect that is to be produced; because his very knowledge of the circumstances will create a degree of even involuntary guardedness, which will counteract the subtle action of imagination on this delicate organ.

R. A. A.
For

* Vide p. 79, et supra.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS relative to the **YELLOW FEVER**, written in *Guadaloupe*, in 1816, by **M. LE DOCTEUR VATABLE**, Physician to the French King, dated *Basseterre*, February 22d, 1817.

FOR several years past, the yellow fever has become an object of general attention; its annual return into the principal towns of the United States; its ravages in the Antilles, where it has destroyed whole armies of recruits; its appearance in Spain and at Leghorn, whence it seemed to threaten the rest of Europe—these considerations have called for the interposition of governments and the investigation of physicians.

The year 1815 was not a fortunate one for Guadaloupe; political troubles which disturbed its internal security, were followed by an epidemical scarlet fever and sore throat, which spread through all the quarters of the island, and proved very fatal. It was accompanied with an epizootic, which destroyed a great number of dogs. Towards the end of the year both disappeared. I mention these particulars from their resembling the epidemics observed in 1793 and 1797, at Philadelphia, which had been preceded by very violent inflammatory sore throats and by an epizootic that was fatal to the cats.

In the Antilles, the winter is generally mild, and the temperature refreshed by frequent showers and northerly winds, so that in the elevated parts the inhabitants use woollen coverlits during the night. That of 1816 was remarkable for continual heat and great drought, through all parts of the island.

In the beginning of the month of May, the yellow fever first appeared at Basseterre. I was called on the 9th at night, to a boarding-school of young ladies, to visit a boarder that had been ill four days. I recognised the characteristic symptoms of the malady, similar to what I had observed in 1802, in the epidemic that had been destructive to the military under General Rochepanse. I found that a Provençal baker, who lived opposite to the boarding school, had died with the same accidents or symptoms, a few days before. Two of his companions were attacked the week following, with the complaint, and survived but a few days. No doubts were now entertained of the fever, and the alarm spread among the Europeans lately arrived in the colony. Some,

according to advice, retired to elevated situations and by remaining there during the heats, escaped the malady. Of those who remained in the town, almost all caught the infection, and many fell victims to its violence.

The epidemic was not confined to Basseterre, it spread into other quarters of the island adjacent to the shore. The town of Pointe à Pitre, which from its position is the centre of commerce to the colony, lost a number of sailors belonging to the merchant ships in the harbour. The crew of one of those vessels was twice renewed, previous to quitting the colony.

The evil was already great and spreading, when the disembarkation of the first companies of the legion attending his Excellency the Governor-General, as also of a number of Europeans, come in quest of employments in the colonial administration, served as a fresh pabulum to the malady. The salutary measures adopted, made the losses of these companies the less, and prevented the dangers that threatened such as arrived later. These troops were stationed at a distance from the shore, on their first landing in the camps of Beau Soleil and Voltier, on situations elevated and exposed to the sea breezes. Those detachments that remained near the shore and Basseterre, suffered considerably, especially that of the artillery in barracks at the arsenal. The corps of engineers which was quartered in the town, was equally a sufferer, and the service is deprived of the talents of many distinguished officers. The town of Pointe à Pitre has no adjoining hills, and the garrison there was sensibly diminished by the ravages of the fever.

In the months of August, September, and October, the epidemic was most violent; it declined about the middle of November, and sunk progressively in the months of December and January. In the town of Basseterre, one case only remained, and at length it was confined to the hospital.

The fever most commonly appeared at night or towards morning, some hours before day. No previous symptoms of its approach gave signal of alarm, but its attack was sudden, in the apparent enjoyment of the best health.

The following, however, were the symptoms that attended it: violent pains in the head, the same in the upper region of the belly, (epigastrium) more sensibly felt on touching it, the same also about the loins, bitterness in the mouth,

mouth, the face discoloured, a yellowish mucus on the tongue, nausea, vomiting a yellow or greenish substance, diminution of the moral powers, an expression of uneasiness, alarm and dread on the countenance, sleep little or none, or if any, troubled with frightful dreams, a vast difference in the beatings of the pulse, sometimes full, strong, and hard, as in inflammatory affections; in other subjects, quite the reverse, and frequently resembling a state of health; in other cases, uncommonly slow. Deaths usually between the fifth and the ninth days, seldom after that. If the seventh day passed and the accidents were moderate, a fair prospect of recovery offered. The convalescence would sometimes be prolonged to the twentieth day.

The crises were seldom by sweat or urine, most commonly by the intestinal evacuations. The vomiting of black matter, passive hemorrhages, the icterus before the 7th day, and the coma, were sinister prognostics: but the suppression of urine on the fourth or fifth days was the most fatal. None of the patients survived this accident.

Some Europeans have been taken with a bilious diarrhoea which, however, proved a security against the yellow fever. This was the case with the late intendant.

The number of women and children from Europe has been so small, that there has been no opportunity of comparing the degrees of susceptibility as to catching the disorder, in the different ages and sexes. In general, it has been less violent in women than in men.

With respect to the methods of cure, gentle purgatives, cassia, manna, tamarinds, acidulated tartrate of potash, oil of palma christi, during the first, third, or fourth days, were attended with moderate evacuations that proved beneficial. Tisans or diet drinks, acidulated with bitter orange or citron, which they took with pleasure, were the common beverage. These served to diminish the nausea, to cool the internal heat, and allay the thirst.

Towards the fourth or fifth day laxatives were discontinued, and bitter drinks were substituted. A slight infusion of quinquina, of camomile flowers, of wild succory leaves, with a few spoonfuls of old Madeira, were then of service. Sometimes the patient was allowed light food, as rice-creams, bread or sago. These means, as the symptoms grew

less dangerous, helped to strengthen the digestive faculty which had suffered the most by the disorder. This debility did not terminate with the fever; it lasted during the convalescence, and sometimes brought on a relapse more violent than ever. In this case, the use of bitters was continued, especially of the quinquina. The tonic effect of these was seconded by promenades on horseback or on foot, morning and evening in fair weather, but the recovery was much accelerated and the danger of a relapse obviated, by quitting the town and retiring to the *mornes* or higher districts.

Bleeding was seldom practised, and only in cases where a strong excitation of the vascular system in robust and plethoric constitutions occurred. Emetics were not employed, nor drastics, though the latter have been eulogised by Dr. Benjamin Rush, of Philadelphia, and certain English physicians. Sedatives and demulcents were the only medicaments of this description that I durst make use of.

After all, to speak ingenuously, though it is a humbling and afflictive avowal, in the very violent cases of the yellow fever, whatever methods were employed, the consequences were the same, and occasional success, from time to time, could by no means console the physician for the regret of witnessing the general impotence of his art, and the speedy destruction of his patient.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

"One dedicates in high poetic prose,
And ridicules beyond a hundred foes;
One from all Grub-street will my fame
defend,
And more abusive, calls himself my friend."

POPE.

THIS complaint of the poet against impertinent friendship has been lately exemplified in a specimen of biography, published in a newspaper, which purports to be the Life of Sir Joseph Banks, but is, in reality, a mere pretext for the abuse of other characters, while even the hero of the memoir suffers severely from the praises of his biographer; insomuch that the friends of the worthy baronet may say, "an enemy has done this."

The events of the memoir are comprised under three heads:—First, Sir Joseph's voyage with Captain Cook; secondly, his voyage to Iceland; and, thirdly, his victory over the mathematicians in the Royal Society, that is, of the

the followers of Linnæus over those of Newton.

The voyage with Cook, which is considered the foundation of his fame, is described by the biographer as productive of an important discovery. His statements are in substance, that the adventure was attended with great distress, constant sickness, extensive mortality, and even with the loss of most of the curiosities; but all these misfortunes were amply compensated by the discovery of the *kangaroo*!

With a similar specimen of the *bathos* the result of the second voyage is thus set forth. "All his hazards were rewarded by the discovery of the Cave of *Staffa*, in the Hebrides," which, it is well known, was no discovery at all. Such insidious praises are even more satirical than Dr. Johnson's cynical remark on the subject, who observed (according to Boswell) that "Mr. Banks went out on the voyage only to cull simples."

His knowledge, however, of plants, and his skill in horticulture, procured him the advantages of royal patronage, and this inspired him with an ambition to be at the head of various scientific institutions, for which he was incompetent.

The third great achievement of this disciple of Linnæus was (according to the memoir) that of weeding the Royal Society of all the Newtonians.—These were the *Horsleys*, the *Huttons*, the *Maskelynes*, the *Maseres*, and other proud mathematicians, who had assumed a superiority over the botanists; but they were conquered by the book of numbers. In order to magnify this memorable victory, the biographer first abuses all mathematicians in the gross, and then in detail, selecting two, however, for his most severe animadversions. These are Dr. Horsley, the late Bishop of Rochester, and Dr. Hutton, formerly professor of mathematics in the Royal Academy at Woolwich. The Bishop he designates as a furious disturber of the Royal Society, who, in his opposition to the president, gave way to all the bitterness of his nature—"violent, intriguing and insolent."

Such is the uncourtly language with which this writer assails the memory of the Right Reverend Prelate, whose talents and learning were considered an ornament of the age in which he lived. His commentaries on Apollonius and Newton, are described as *maigre*, as if the biographer knew any thing of the subjects: but those who are better judges think otherwise, and regard his lordship as the most universal scholar

of his day. The loss, therefore, of such a member in the Royal Society was irreparable,—and his secession was the more violently resented.

A further cause of resentment was his parting prophesy, which has been unfortunately verified.—His Lordship foretold the decay and degradation of the Royal Society when the mathematicians should withdraw, and he concluded his prediction in the following memorable words:—

"Sir—when the hour of secession comes, the president will be left with his train of *feeble amateurs*, and that rox, (pointing to the mace on the table) the ghost of that Society where philosophy once reigned and Newton was her minister."

The next, and evidently the chief object of this biographer's abuse is Dr. Hutton, a name universally identified with science; and the feeble charges brought against him prove how invulnerable his character must be. He is accused as having been originally a village schoolmaster in Westmoreland, as if this were a disgrace; but the writer misrepresents trifles as well as essentials. It is well known that Newcastle was the scene of Dr. Hutton's first exertions, and that he was promoted from thence at an early age to the first mathematical appointment in the kingdom, that of the professor in the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich.

But if further proofs were wanted of great and uncommon merit, they followed in quick and constant succession during the long period of nearly forty years. It is well known that he soon raised the institution from a state of comparative inferiority to the most flourishing condition, and that to his instruction the country is indebted for the numerous officers of both artillery and engineers, who have, for the last forty years, so eminently distinguished themselves, and carried the success and celebrity of the British arms into all parts of the world; and this is the character that the biographer compares to Goldsmith's village schoolmaster, and adds, that Sir Joseph's services (without specifying them) were worth those of the "whole host of the mathematicians." The comparison is mere irony, and indeed too contemptible to deserve notice, as exposing a person who never benefited society with either invention or publication, not even by a paper in the Philosophical Transactions: this is panegyric with a vengeance! for "Praise undeserved is satire in disguise."

But to return to the subject: it would not be easy to mention any mathematician

tician, either ancient or modern, that has more effectually promoted the diffusion of useful science than Dr. Hutton. Besides the national importance of his oral instruction, his publications are numerous, many are of great magnitude, and all in the highest estimation. Some have continued standard works in the principal schools wherever the English language is known for above half a century.

Such is the venerable character that excites the envy, and calls forth the virulence of this abusive biographer, whose praises even are abuse. He plainly shews, however, that his hero aspired at supremacy without qualification—such as to be Director of the Board of Longitude, without Astronomy,—and President of the Royal Society (in Newton's chair) without any knowledge of mathematics, and even with an avowed hostility to mathematicians.

This hostility was chiefly exercised against those who were most capable of promoting mathematical knowledge, such as authors and schoolmasters. To the latter he manifested particular resentment, which could only be justified on the ground that certain members of that profession had obviously neglected their duty in conducting his education even in the inferior departments of literature.

For the Monthly Magazine.

REASONS of an Individual, as a Man, a Member of Society, and a Christian, for declining and refusing on any occasion to take an OATH.

1. **B**ECAUSE I profoundly revere GOD; and humbly conceiving a public appeal to HIM, as a witness of the truth of what I should say or do, would be gratuitous and irreverent, I cannot—dare not—make such an appeal.

2. Because on any of my fellow men requiring me to take an oath, my complying with their requisition would be an acknowledgment of a right in them to make it: which right, however exalted they may be by OFFICIAL SITUATION, I positively deny and protest against. No mortal, not the whole of human society, can have a shadow of a right to interpose between individual man and his Maker. Such interference is daring presumption.

3. Because an oath, although a solemn religious ceremony, is not a christian rite. And, professing christianity, I cannot practise or submit to the imposition of any religious rite or ceremony, not instituted or authorised by

Jesus, the Christ, the sole and only master of christians.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

NOT hearing sooner in reply to my letter inserted in your Magazine for February last, I concluded that Mr. Angus and his pawnbroking had gone to rest together; but by his letter in your Magazine for this month (November) it appears he has been studying Grecian and Roman history, searching the records of Rome, heathen and christian, pagan and papal, for arguments to support pawnbroking: nay, he has gone further, and consulted Blackstone and Bentham, and even the Bible itself, without finding one argument in favour of his plan. For want of argument he is pleased to call my opinions "crude notions on morality," and says, "that some persons think it beneath their character to retract a syllable of what they advanced, &c." This I hope I shall never be justly chargeable with, when any thing like fair argument is adduced to the contrary. He then goes on to ridicule the idea of encouraging a principle of frugality and economy amongst the working classes, and calls such an one a pietest who says to gold, thou art my hope, &c. and those who encourage such a principle puritans. If this is puritanism I am a puritan.

I shall not follow Mr. Angus further in what I think wild declamation, but would recommend him to get better acquainted with his subject before he writes again. He says "the situation England was in sixty years ago, &c. with a population of 20 millions, &c. whereas now we have a population of 65 millions, &c." From what census did Mr. Angus take his estimate of the population of England at 20 millions sixty years ago? or the present population at 65 millions? As to the first, I never heard of it being half of 20 millions, nor of the latter being one fourth of 60 millions: he surely must have taken into his account not only the human race, but every beast of the field and every fowl of the air, to make 65 millions of inhabitants in England.

I shall only add that when it can be proved that the amount paid by the poor of this town annually to pawnbrokers for the loan of money (and for which they never eat or drink) is nearly equal to half the amount of the poor's rates for the town, and would be sufficient to pay the house rent for 4000 or 5000 families for a year, I leave the public

public to judge whether it is not a ruinous practice, to say nothing of the application of the money so raised, a great part of which is spent in liquor. I now take leave of Mr. Angus.
Liverpool, Nov. 4. 1820.

J. K.

For the Monthly Magazine.

Executive or Legislative Measures which would render GEORGE THE FOURTH the most popular SOVEREIGN that ever sat on the BRITISH THRONE.

1. **T**O acknowledge that his confidence has been abused by tale-bearers and evil counsellors, and seek a public reconciliation with his Queen.

2. To dismiss his present ministers, and appoint a new ministry of men of honour, principle and character.

3. To receive in person, according to the usage of all great sovereigns, the Petitions of his subjects, attend to their prayers, and afford all practicable redress.

4. To modify the Charters of all close corporations, so as to empower the inhabitants of all cities and boroughs to elect their own magistracy.

5. To call a new Parliament elected by the householders of the several places represented.

6. To allow Napoleon *le Grand* freely to prosecute his voyage to North America, which he was meditating when he magnanimously went on board the *Bellerophon*.

7. To separate himself from the Alliance with foreign Despots, and interfere in no other way with the affairs of other nations, except in support of their independence against foreign interference.

8. To set at liberty all persons confined for political offences, and indemnify them for their sufferings according to the verdict of a Jury.

9. To dismiss the magistrates concerned in the outrages on the people at Manchester, and prosecute the criminal authors of those enormities.

10. To appoint a commission to enquire into the moral reformation of criminals suffering under sentences of the law, at home and abroad; and to mitigate the punishments in every case meriting relief.

11. To appoint commissions to visit all the Colonies, and enquire into the condition of the people, and the administration of their several governments.

12. To restore to the counties the right of choosing their own sheriffs.

13. To direct that juries may be summoned in exact rotation, and not picked or selected, as at present, by the returning officers.

14. To cause a sufficient number of houses to be built on farms of 10, 20, 30, and 40 acres; and to assess in double, treble, quadruple, and quintuple rates, all landlords and tenants of farms consisting of above 200, 300, 400, and 500 acres, respectively.

15. To prohibit the underletting of land for agricultural purposes, and permit no proprietor to let except to occupier, nor occupier to pay rent, except to *bond fide* proprietor.

16. To limit parochial relief of the poor to childhood, old age, infirmity and sickness; and to cause the appointment in every parish of an agent to support the just claims of poverty, while the overseers continue to act for the interests of the parish.

17. To cause disputes between masters and journeymen to be referred to arbitrators named by each, and to prosecute associations of Masters, as rigorously as conspiracies of Journeymen.

18. To limit enlistments and re-enlistments in the naval and military service to periods of seven years.

19. To limit prosecutions by informations *ex officio* to public crimes of magistrates and peers.

20. To repeal the corporation and test acts, and allow no civil disqualifications to be consequent on variety of religious opinions or practice.

21. To establish a general law for the equitable commutation of tythes.

22. To enact a general enclosure bill, with due respect to the rights and interests of the poor.

23. To liberate all crown debtors, and place them, in future, on the legal footing of private debtors.

24. To enable all insolvent or embarrassed debtors to arrange their affairs, with the consent and participation of two-thirds or three-fourths of their creditors.

25. To defend every point of the empire by local militia, officered by educated military; to send no British regiments on West India, or other foreign service; and to pay all men employed by government as well, at least, as they would be paid in private employments.

26. To cause cottages for road-labourers, with one or two roods of attached land, to be built on or near the site of every mile-stone on all turnpike-roads.

27. To refer all claims on government to the arbitration of respectable and independent persons, nominated by the opposed interests.

28. To require the receivers of dividends

dends from the funds to pay a proportion of the taxes equal to what is paid by incomes derived from other property.

29. To extinguish the national debt, by assessing all rentals and dividends three shillings in the pound, redeemable in stock at the average price of the last six months: and after seven years to repeat the operation in such rate as may then be necessary to extinguish the whole debt.

30. To transfer all taxes which interfere with individual liberty, commercial enterprise, and domestic independence to assessments on real property and stock-dividends.

31. To adopt effectual measures for putting an end to the transport of slaves from Africa to the American colonies.

32. To ameliorate the criminal laws, and proportion punishments to the aggravated character and repetition of offences.

The adoption of which measures, or of the greater part of them, would not only remove most of the causes of discontent, and be the means of substituting happiness and comfort in place of misery and distress, but would raise the Sovereign to a pitch of popularity and pinnacle of true glory, without any parallel; while they would violate no principle of the constitution, and affect no privileges, rights of property, or assumptions of authority worthy of respect or preservation.

COMMON SENSE.

Nov. 12th, 1820.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE GERMAN STUDENT.

No. XVIII.—BUIRGER.

GODFRED AUGUSTUS was the second child and only son of a Lutheran minister, John Godfred Buirger, by his wife Gertrude Elizabeth, whose maiden name was Bauer. He was born in 1748, on New Year's Day, at Wolmerswende, in the German principality of Halberstadt, and inherited, with the indolence of his father, the talents of his mother. His early progress was inconsiderable. He loved to stray alone about a wild uninclosed heath near his home. He was ordered to carry a Latin Grammar in his pocket, and to learn his declensions, and to repeat to his mother these first rudiments. At ten years of age, however, he could barely read or write, but he had a good memory: he got by heart, and recited with ease, many of Luther's hymns, and other pious fragments. He read the Bible with delight: the historical books, the prophets, the Psalms, and especially

the Apocalypse, were turned over by him daily with renewed pleasure. To these hymns of Luther he ascribed, in after life, the hint of that impressive popularity, which characterized his ballads. In his early years he had an ear for rhythm, and, whilst a boy, would indicate and blame the lines which had a half foot too much, or which were so constructed as to throw on distinct syllables the ictus of the scanner and emphasis of the reader.

Buirger was next intrusted to the care of a neighbouring preacher; but so averse was he from any regular application, that after two years he did not know his grammar, and was forced to withdraw as a dunce, incapable of literary culture. This, however, had partly arisen from the weak indulgence of his parents and masters; for in 1760 his grandfather put him to a boarding-school at Aschersleben, under the rector Anerbach, and there he made a sensible progress. A fire, which happened in the village during the spring of 1764, occasioned the first exertion of his talent for versification, and this was praised for its metre and its piety; but an unlucky epigram on the usher's bag wig, which the poet's schoolfellows repeated with troublesome and seditious complacency, soon after occasioned his expulsion, as a ringleader in this petty insurrection against authority.

He was now sent to the university of Halle, to study theology. This was not the profession of his choice, but his choice of this profession was the condition of his grandfather's bounty. Accordingly he went through the routine of instruction, and once preached in a village near Halle. But his acquaintance while at College with a counsellor Klotze, a man of literary attainments and free manners, brought on Buirger a reputation for libertinism, which in the then state of Protestant Germany, was supposed incompatible with the pastoral office. Even his grandfather thought it necessary he should relinquish the holy profession for the study of the law, and accordingly consented to his removal for that purpose to Gottingen, in the Easter term of 1768. To jurisprudence he applied with assiduity, and became well versed in the Pandects; but experience had taught him no discretion with respect to personal conduct. The lodgings which Klotze recommended he took at Gottingen, and again made a noise by his dissoluteness, which provoked his grandfather to withdraw all patronage. Poor and a rake, it was difficult

difficult not to incur a shabby style of living, repulsive to mere acquaintance, and disgusting even to the tolerance of friendship. Biester, Sprengel, and Boie were among those friends, who valued in Buirger the good qualities which remained to him, and who conferred on his adversity what it admitted of consolation. For Biester he was conceived to feel, to Boie he was thought to owe predilection. A humorous epistle to Sprengel, requiring back a great coat left at his rooms, and the drinking song, *Herr Bacchus ist ein braver Mann*, were then considered as indicating the natural line of pursuit for his literary talents. Pecuniary distress had made him sensible of the necessity of exertion.

It was now that he first read with ardour the antient classics, and that he applied to the modern languages with assiduity. English, French, Italian, Spanish, all yielded to his efforts: he even composed in Spanish an original story, which Boie long preserved. With Buirger and his companions, Shakspeare became so favourite an author, that they agreed one April night, to have a frolic in honour of his birthday, at which all the conversation should be conducted in quotations from the English dramatist. Baron Kielmansegge was their host, and so glibly would his guests repeat with Sir Toby, "Art any thing but a steward? Dost thou think there shall be no more cakes and ale?" that, by the hour of separation, their turbulence drew the attention of the police, and they had to "rub their chain with crumbs."

Gotter, a young man formed by the study of French models to a love of correct and polished versification, came to Gottingen in 1769, and associated with Buirger and his friends. He had brought a Parisian Almanac of the Muses, and took pleasure in exhibiting those pencil geraniums, with which the Gressets, the Dorats, and the Pezais, had stocked this annual anthology. To Gotter, Buirger attached himself greatly, and in this society certainly acquired a more delicate taste: his natural tendency to the eccentric, the extravagant, the exorbitant, was considerably pruned.—They planned in concert a German Almanac of the Muses. Kästner, the epigrammatist, promised assistance.—Boie was alert in soliciting contributions, and obtained, in a trip to Berlin, the avowed patronage of Ramler, the German Horace, a friend the more important as he had influence with the di-

rectories of periodic criticism. Under such auspices the Almanac of the Muses was not only likely to merit, but to obtain speedy popularity. It accordingly succeeded to admiration, and continued from 1770 to 1775, under the same management, with yearly increasing repute. Among the exertions which Buirger chronicled in it, were a translation of the *Hameau* of Bernard, and another, more masterly, of the *Pervigilium Veneris*; the comic ballad, *Europa*, is also his, although the loose turn of the story occasioned him to suppress his usual signature.

In Germany it is not uncommon for polished families to bespeak a birthday ode, an epithalamium, or an elegy, on those occasions, which form a sort of epocha in the history of their existence. To the poet a pecuniary recompence is sent, and a splendid edition of his work is distributed among the friends of the house. The notice, which Buirger began to obtain, occasioned many applications of this kind: and to him it was convenient by means like these to repair his shattered finances. Several heirs of fortune, several happy mothers, have now the pleasure of boasting, my birth-day was sung, or my wedding was celebrated by Buirger. The tears of Simonides could embalm notwithstanding their venality.

During the year 1771 came to Gottingen, as yet youths unknown to fame, Hölty the elegiac, and Voss the bucolic poet. Miller, the feeling author of *Siegwart* and *Mariamne*, and the two counts Stolberg, of whom Frederic Leopold is most known by his poems, his travels, his republican romance "the Island," and his final conversion to catholicism. They were soon attracted by the natural magnetism of genius within the circle which had assembled around Buirger, and after his removal from Gottingen in the following year, they continued to visit his rustic retreat.

The influence of Boie, had obtained for Buirger a stewardship of the manor of Altengleichen, under the noble family of Üslar. The acceptance of this place in 1772, occasioned a reconciliation between the poet and his grandfather, who was willing to encourage this symptom of economic care and returning prudence, by paying off the debts incurred at Gottingen by his grandson. Boie was absent. A less faithful friend undertook the liquidation. Nearly seven hundred dollars of this

this advance passed into the hands, not of Buirger's creditors, but of a spendthrift associate. The student could not refund; the grandfather was inexorable, and Buirger emigrated to his new residence, still encumbered with college-debts, which for years disturbed his repose, but which his sloth could never summons the means of discharging.

Here it was that Buirger first met with Herder's dissertation on the songs of rude nations, which drew his attention to the ballads of England. Percy's *Reliques* immediately became his manual. These books decided for ever the character of his excellence. From a free translation of the Friar of Orders Grey (*Bruder Graurock*) and the Child of Elle, (*Die Entführung*) and from an imitation of Dryden's *Guiscardo* and *Sigismunda* (*Lenardo und Blandine*) he rapidly passed on to the production of the *Wild Hunter*, the *Parson's Daughter*, and *Lenore*. These are undoubtedly the finest German ballads extant. No other minstrel communicates to the reader an equal degree of interest and agitation; it is difficult to peruse them in the closet without breaking loose into pantomime. Nor is he less master of the more difficultly arousable, rapid and impetuous movements of the soul than of the tenderer feelings of the heart. The *Lenore* was first communicated to Boie, who eagerly induced several of the Gottingen party to ride with him to *Altengleichen*, and hear it: its effect was peculiarly great on the younger count Stolberg: during the stanza

"Anon an iron-grated door,
Fast biggins on their view;
He crack'd his whip; the bolts, the doors,
With clang asunder flew:"

Frederic Leopold started from his seat, in an agony of rapturous terror.

Nearly two years were passed loneliness by Buirger in his rural station, but they were the two years of his life the most valuable to the public. He married in September, 1774, a farmer's daughter of the neighbourhood, by name Niedeck, whose devoted, whose heroic attachment to him was never more conspicuous than in moments of the most untoward adversity. In the village Wolmershausen he hired the snug cottage to which he conducted his bride. An old schoolfellow Gockingk, went to visit him there on his marriage, and renewed an intimacy which suffered no subsequent interruption.

Financial difficulties were probably the cause which in 1776, aroused Buir-

ger to publish in the German Museum, then a magazine of some celebrity, proposals for an iambic version of the *Iliad*. The annexed specimens were distinguished for a more than Homeric rapidity of diction, and for an absence of stateliness, less unfaithful than the euphemism of Pope, and more attaching than the solemnity of Cowper. But as the younger count Stolberg had also made some progress in the same enterprise; as his specimens, more dexterously chosen, divided at least the suffrage of critics, and possessed the advantage of copying the hexametrical lines of the original; as his industry speedily outstripped the short fits of Buirger's application, and soon completed the publication of the *Iliad*; this enterprise was abandoned without advantage to his fortune or his fame, after having extended beyond six books. The *Epistle of Defiance*, addressed on the occasion to Stolberg, is one of the most spirited of Buirger's smaller poems.

His next literary undertaking was a translation of *Macbeth*, brought out at Hamburg for the benefit of Schröder, an artist-actor who excelled in personating the heroes of Shakspeare. This translation, although too much abridged, and in the witch scenes too low, is in some respects superior to the original. The character of Banquo has acquired more consequence, by the introduction of a good soliloquy at the beginning of the second act. Of the third act, the third scene was omitted, the murder of Banquo being known from the narration of the assassin. In like manner the second scene of the fourth act is curtailed; the disgusting butchery of Macduff's child being far more pathetically stated afterwards by Rosse. The fourth scene of the fifth act is also with propriety omitted; as the removal of Birnam wood becomes sufficiently explained by the scout.

The father-in-law of Buirger died in 1777; and in consequence of this event, an intricate and inconvenient executorship devolved on the poet. A law-suit which it obliged him to conduct, displayed indeed his professional qualifications, but absorbed his leisure in vexatious frivolities. The inheritance to which he succeeded, did not much improve his circumstances, which an increasing family rendered daily more insufficient.

In 1778 he undertook the exclusive compilation of the *Gottingen Almanac* of

of the Muses, and assisted also in other periodic publications: but the wages of authorship at that time seldom supplied an adequate resource, if a liberal maintenance was the object. Buirger found it so: and in 1780 forsook the Muses for Pan, and applied to the rural gods for an income refused him by the nine. The farm he hired was situated in Appenrode. An additional motive for this determination was perhaps that the accounts of his stewardship had been negligently managed; and that something, very like a formal charge of peculation, was made against him to the lord of Uslar. This accusation indeed Buirger repelled: but such carelessness made his resignation a duty, and it was accepted with readiness.

In 1784 his wife died. As soon or perhaps rather sooner than his circumstances properly permitted, he became united to his former wife's younger sister, the so often celebrated Molly of his love songs. During her short stay with him, she was the darling of his affections; but she died in child-bed of her first daughter, the very year in which she married. His farm appeared unproductive, probably because it was abandoned to the management of servants, and he once more removed to Gottingen, where he subsisted partly by writing and partly by private tuition. His children were dispersed among different relatives.

At Gottingen Buirger read lectures on German style, and the theory of taste; and after five years residence obtained a professorship. In 1787 he undertook to lecture on the critical philosophy of Kant, and the course was much attended. In this year the jubilee of the foundation of Gottingen university was celebrated: two poems were devoted by him to the occasion, and the grateful college conferred on him, in return, a doctor's degree. The professorship of philosophy having become vacant, he succeeded to the chair in Nov. 1789.

About this time an anonymous poem arrived from Stutgard, in which the authoress professed to have attached herself to Buirger from the perusal of his heartfelt poems; and with a liberal zeal, by way of recompence, offered him her hand in marriage. The verses were well turned, and highly complimentary; and there was an interesting singularity in their heroic cast of sentiment. Buirger drew up a very gallant reply, and printed both the poems in

the Almanac of the Muses. Intimations now came in whispers, that the lines were intended for the individual, not for the public. Buirger set off for Stutgard. The syren pleased not only when she sang; and Buirger married her immediately. It is melancholy to relate, that this truly poetical union afforded no lasting happiness to the husband; and that in 1792, after little more than three years cohabitation, a separation was accomplished by application to a court of justice. During this unfortunate connexion, Buirger was assailed with a deep hoarseness, which he never overcame, and which unfitted him for lecturing. This reduced him once more to dependence on the booksellers for subsistence: his last successful production was *Münchenhausen's Travels*.

A pulmonary disease was in the meantime making a rapid progress: it affected his spirits less than his health; but it snatched him, on the 8th of June, 1794, from a country which he had illustrated, at the age of forty-six. His physician, Dr. Jäger, and his friend the benevolent Reinhard, were the attendants of his last moments, and accepted the care of his surviving children. His property was found insufficient for the payment of his debts. A marble monument has been erected to his memory by voluntary subscription, in a public garden at Gottingen, where he commonly walked. It is the work of the brothers Heyd, of Cassel, and represents Germania in tears crowning the poet's urn: the figure is five feet high, and stands on a pedestal of three feet.

The two best of Buirger's ballads appear translated in the first volume of the Monthly Magazine, pages 135 and 223. The following version of the Wild Hunter will not give an equally advantageous idea of a third.

His bugle horn the margrave sounds.
Hailoo-loo-loo! to horse, to horse.
Neighs the brisk steed, and forward bounds;
The pack uncoupled join his course.
With bark and yelp, they brush and rush,
Thro' corn and thorn, thro' wood and bush.

The Sunday morning's early ray
Had clad the lofty spire in gold;
And deep and shrill, with dong and ding,
The bells their matin chiming toll'd;
While from afar resounds the lay
Of pious people come to pray.

Yolohée! dash athwart the train,
With trampling haste the margrave rides;
When lo! two horsemen speed amain,
To join the chace from different sides;

One

One from the right on milk-white steed,
The left bestrode a swarthy breed.

And who were then the stranger-pair?
I guess indeed, but may not say:
The right-hand horseman, young and fair,
Look'd blooming as the dawn of May;
The other's eyes with fury glow,
And tempests loured on his brow.

"Be welcome, sirs, I'm starting now
You hit the nick of time and place;
Not earth or heaven can bestow
A princelier pleasure than the chase."
Giving his side a hearty slap;
He wav'd aloof his hunter's cap.

"Ill suits the bugle's boisterous noise
With sabbath-chime, and hymned prayer,
(Quoth the fair youth in gentle voice,)
To-day thy purpos'd sport forbear:
Let thy good angel warn thee now,
Nor to thy evil genius bow."

"Hunt on, my noble fellow, on,"
The dingy horseman briskly cries,
"Their psalms let lazy cowards con,
For us a gayer sun shall rise:
What best beseems a prince I teach,
Unheeded let yon stripling preach."

"His ghostly counsels I shall scorn,"
The margrave said, and spurr'd his steed,
"Who fears to follow hound and horn,
Let him the paternoster heed.
If this, Sir Gentle, vexes you,
Pray join at church the saintly crew."

With sixteen antlers on his head
A milk-white stag before them strode.
Soho! hurrah! at once they sped
O'er hill and wood, o'er field and flood.
Aleft, aright, beside the knight,
Rode both the strangers black and white.

Louder their bugle-horns they wind,
The horses swifter spurn the ground;
And now before, and now behind,
Crush'd, gasping, howls some trampled
hound.

"There let him burst, and rot to hell,
Our princely sport this must not quell."

The quarry seeks a field of corn,
And hopes to find a shelter there.
See the poor husbandman forlorn
With clasped hands is drawing near.
"Have pity, noble Sir, forbear,
My little only harvest spare."

The right-hand stranger calls aside;
The other cheers him to the prey.
The margrave bawls with angry chide:
"Vile scoundrel, take thyself away."
Then cracks the lifted whip on high,
And cuts him cross the ear and eye.

So said and done, o'er ditch and bank
The margrave gallops at a bound;
And with him pours in rear and flank
The train of man and horse and hound.
Horse, hound, and man, the corn-field scour,
Its dust and chaff the winds devour.

Affrighted at the growing din
The timid stag resumes his flight,
Runs up and down, and out and in,
Until a meadow caught his sight,
Where, couch'd among the fleecy breed,
He slyly hopes to hide his head.

But up and down, and out and in,
The hounds his tainted track pursue;
Again he hears the growing din,
Again the hunters cross his view.
The shepherd, for his charge afraid,
Before the margrave, kneeling, said:

"In mercy, noble lord, keep back;
This is the common of the poor;
Unless you whistle off the pack,
We shall be starv'd for want of store.
These sheep our little cotters owe,
Here grazes many a widow's cow."

The right-hand stranger calls aside;
The other cheers him to proceed.
Again the knight, with angry chide,
Repels the peasant's humble plead:
"Wert thou within thy cattle's skin,
I would not call a bloodhound in."

He sounds the bugle loo-loo-loo!
The dogs come yelping at the sound;
With fury fierce the eager crew
Pounce on whatever stood around.
The shepherd, mangled, blood-besmeared,
Falls; and, beside him, all the herd.

Rous'd by the murderous whoop so near
The stag once more his covert breaks;
Panting, in foam, with gushing tear,
The darkness of the wood he seeks,
And, where a lonely hermit dwells,
Takes refuge in the hallow'd cells.

With crack of whip, and blore of horn,
Yolohee! on! hurrah! soho!
Rash rush the throng thro' bush and thorn,
And thither still pursue the foe.
Before the door, in gentle guise,
His prayer the holy hermit tries.

"Break off thy course, my voice attend,
Nor God's asylum dare profane;
To Heaven not in vain ascend
The groans of suffering beast or man.
For the last time be warn'd, and bow,
Else punishment shall seize thee now."

The right-hand stranger pleads again,
With anxious mildness to forbear;
The left-hand horseman shouts amain,
And cheers the margrave still to dare.
In spite of the good angel's call,
He lets the evil one enthrall.

"Perdition here, perdition there,"
He bellows, "I as nothing reck;
If God's own footstool were its lair,
The gates of Heaven should not check.
On, comrades, on!" he rode before,
And burst athwart the oriel door.

At once has vanisht all the route,
Hermit, and hut, and stag, and hound;
Nor whip, nor horn, nor bark, nor shout,
Amid the dun abyss resound.

Dim chilly mists his sight appal;
A deadly stillness swallows all.

The knight, affrighted, stares around;
He bawls, but tries in vain to hear;
He blows his horn, it yields no sound,
Cuts with his lash the silent air,
And spurs his steed on either side,
But from the spot he cannot ride.

Darker and darker grow the skies,
As were he shrouded in a grave:
And from afar below arise
Sounds as of ocean's restless wave:
While from on high, thro' clouds and gloom,
A voice of thund'ring speaks his doom:

"Thou fiend beneath a human shape,
Scorner of beast, of man—of God,
Know that no creature's groans escape
His ear, or his avenging rod.
Fly, and that princes long may heed,
Shall Hell and Devil dog thy speed."

Cold shudders thrill through flesh and bone;
The voice his soul of hope bereaves;
A flash of tawny lightning shone
Upon the forest's rustling leaves;
And chilly win' is begin to roar,
And showery tempests drift and pour.

Louder and louder howls the storm,
And from the ground, bow wow! soho!
A thousand hell-hounds, ghaunt of form,
Burst open-mouth'd—at him they go—
And their's a ghastly hunter too,
Horse'd on the steed of dingy hue—

The margrave scuds o'er field and wood,
And shrieks to them in vain to spare;
Hell follows still through fire or flood,
By night, by day, in earth, in air.—
This is the chase the hunter sees,
With midnight horror, thro' the trees.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WHEN a man turns his back on Old England, he must ever hold fast in his recollection the certainty of not meeting with any thing like it on this side the water. This may be, and is the creed of John Bull, and how much soever the feeling has been criticised or ridiculed, still, however, it is a fact. The difference is great, and more observable by those who have never quitted their own fire sides, than it can be by others who have even visited worse and more cheerless places than France. I allude to Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, places I have visited and found even more disheartening than Normandy; but still Normandy is uncouth in many things.

The number of English here amounts to about 300. Of these the greater part, I may say the whole, are steady resident people who, like myself, came here without knowing much of the

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place, under the pretext of educating their children, but in reality, for the purpose of living cheaper than in England. This place is no hiding hole for run-away debtors, nor is it the resort of speculative gamesters, or sharpers seeking whom they may devour. We have no such characters here. The society is sound and good, and perhaps no town in France offers better, or evinces a more moderate system of visiting. There is here a Protestant church established and maintained by the government. The French Protestants amount to about a thousand or twelve hundred, but in consequence of certain former occurrences in the southern provinces, are not supposed to feel much regard for their present rulers, notwithstanding the perfect equality of civil rights and privileges enjoyed by all French citizens, without distinction of catholic or protestant. Among the protestants themselves are also numerous classes of dissenters from the Calvinistic system of doctrines, on which the presbyterian church of France was originally founded.

The architectural antiquities of this city and its neighbourhood are too well described by Dawson Turner, in his admirable "Tour in Normandy," and so elegantly embellished by the pencil of Mr. Cotman, that any farther account would be idle and superfluous. They are highly interesting to an Englishman, who cares at all for the intimate connection existing between this country and England from the eleventh century till the present period. The French have little taste for these things, although the Abbé de la Rue, a man of antiquarian celebrity in this town, has lately given to the world a very *dull catalogue* of its contents, for it deserves no other name.

Calne, Nov. 2, 1820.

S. L.

For the Monthly Magazine.

Practical Observations on the DRY ROT in TIMBER, and on the means of Cure and Prevention.

THE following principles, it is presumable, will elucidate wherein the cause and possible preventive of dry rot in timber exist, in a more rational point of view than has hitherto appeared on this highly interesting subject. The millions which this species of expenditure draws from the public purse annually, make it an object of serious concern to all ranks in society, to assist in undermining the common enemy, and there is every prospect

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Dry rot and combustion, appear to be precisely the converse of each other. In the former, it is the flame or ponderable base which is attracted, and what is chemical alone is left : whereas in combustion, flame only is left, every thing chemical being attracted from it. That which attracts flame from wood, combines with it at the same time, which is the reason of its escape in the dry rot process being unattended with luminousness.

From the opinions in circulation on this subject, which puzzle rather than improve, I feel the more anxious to give publicity to the foregoing, being persuaded that they have a more direct tendency to prevent the dry rot than any which have hitherto been advanced or acted on. Besides, it is no more than laudable, to maintain one's own right of originality to what may prove highly correct and useful, at a time when honours and medals are awarded to those who, after all, have done nothing for the public, but overload them with expensive and voluminous accounts, transcribed from official records. What I now advance is in strict conformity with the theory I published in February, 1815, wherein the dry rot is attributed to the decomposition of water in wood : at which time it was the general opinion, at least here, that it arose from a fungus, and that fungus from a seed.

T. H. PASLEY.

Chatham Dock-Yard, Sept. 15, 1820.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTER from M. DE LA MORINIÈRE, Inspector of the Fisheries; containing *Anecdotes of peculiar Fish at SARDINAS, on the Coast of Brittany.*

I HAVE not to report my having seen the whale on which St. Malo, accompanied by St. Brandon, celebrated mass, at Easter, in the midst of the sea, thinking they had landed on an Island—the fish disappeared as soon as they had taken to their vessel: this is certified by the Rev. Father Albert, Dominican, of Morlaix. Nor can I rehearse any tales respecting the great sea serpent, which for two years, has been seen on the coasts of the United States, to the terror and astonishment of the fishermen of Newport; but I can assure you that on the 28th of October, last, I saw in the Bay of Douarnenez, near Brest, the *pesq-bras* of the Armorican Bretons, or as we commonly call it, the great fish.

This fish is the sovereign master or

rather tyrant of the Sardinas; he is swift in the chase and can decimate them at his pleasure: his extreme agility leaves no reason to doubt that his destruction of them is enormous. The fishermen pretend that he is eight feet in length; he may be more, for he has never yet been taken, and they can have but very inaccurate ideas of his proportions. It is moreover evident, that in the state of submersion wherein this fish is visible, at one or more fathoms depth, it is not easy to ascertain the dimensions of his body. The largest Sardinas do not then appear bigger than coffee berries.

Twice the great fish passed within sight of our *Sardinière* or fishing smack. The wind and sea were calm, and the sun beams were obliquely crossing the upper surface of the water. Twice I saw him dart through the sea with an astonishing velocity. I could distinguish by his false dorsal fins, that he belongs to the genus of scombres, and that each of the fins is encircled with an oval border of an orange colour. This fish is so rapid in his motions, that it requires a very piercing eye to seize the outline of his form, but I have no doubt that it is pretty nearly that of the tunny.

The fishermen affirm that this terrible enemy of the Sardinas, who is incessantly on the pursuit and devouring them, never dares come near the nets though even loaded with fish. If he approaches, it is with extreme caution. On these occasions, he even becomes the protector of the Sardinas that are netted, by driving away the porpoise, and various other fishes of prey that would assail them. An extended net to him proves a talisman that checks his career, and seems to suspend even the voracity of his appetites. In lieu of availing himself of his strength, he retires from a barrier which he dares not break through—and no instance has occurred of a net being torn by one of the great fish. An innate sense of danger makes him circumspect, and he appears content to catch any stragglers that may get loose from the net, and which from the compression, must either be dying, or at least unable to escape.

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If this plan be unsuccessful, they push for the land; the great fish still follows, but when the shore gets shallower, as he swims very low, a natural instinct will turn him back, and so they contrive to avoid him.

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To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ABOUT two years ago a writer in your Miscellany proposed the establishment of a *Society for the prevention of cruelty to inferior animals*; but as he did not enter into the particulars of his plan, or specify the mode in which such a society, when formed, was to proceed for securing the end in view, the scheme does not appear to have attracted that notice which I am inclined to think it deserves. As I have reason to believe that your correspondent would not be singular in the tender of his contribution and support to such an institution, if properly organized, I shall take the liberty of submitting a few brief remarks on the subject.

In the first place, it would be desirable to define as strictly as possible the objects of the society, and to devise the most effectual methods of attaining them. Of these the most obvious are:

1. The circulation of popular tracts in favour of the kind treatment of the brute creation.

2. The obtaining of legislative measures for repressing the habitual cruelties which are practised on domestic animals, and

3. The proposal of rewards for the detection and punishment of offenders.

But these measures would be only of partial avail, and would in no degree check the evil in its source; for where a disposition to cruelty is already rooted in the daily habits of individuals, no precepts, no admonitions, no laws will subdue its influence; and the offences to which it gives rise are of so universal occurrence, that a society of the nature of that now proposed, could never, even with its utmost exertions, and the most ample funds at its disposal, reach but a very limited number of them. As auxiliary means, however, I would allow to them their full weight; but a far more effectual method of furthering the great object of the society, will be the introduction of short lessons into our schools, illustrative of the natural history of the animated creation, and inculcating the duty of benevolence to those animals in particular, from whom man derives the most important services, on whose labours he is, at least in civilized life, almost wholly dependent for subsistence and his chief pleasures. Nor is there, perhaps, any study better adapted to the capacity, or more likely to interest the minds of children, than zoology; and if a short manual of this branch of natural history, containing a selection of the most striking anecdotes in animal biography, were put into the hands of those who attend for instruction at the National and Lancasterian schools, I am persuaded that it would contribute more to the prevention of cruelty in the rising generation, than all the sermons that can be compiled on the subject.

I am fully aware that the opinion has been advanced, that man is naturally cruel, and that it is only by education that this innate propensity is curbed and corrected: but the writers who maintain this doctrine, seem to me to overlook the frequency and the care with which children are taught the practice of cruelty by their nurses and early instructors. If, for example, a child run his head against a chair, or is upset from a stool, he is instantly told to beat the chair or stool; or if he be put in possession of a stick or whip, he is forthwith allowed to exercise his weapons on any harmless animal that falls in his way: and those lessons are seldom forgotten; the vice which is thus instilled may be truly said to

“Grow with his growth and strengthen with his strength;”

and

and the wanton cruelty of the boy, is matured into the unrelenting ferocity of the man. Domitian, according to his biographers, prepared himself for his career of savage and remorseless tyranny by slaughtering flies; and the infamous Carriere, the projector and executor of the horrible *noyades*, by which not less than 15,000 victims perished, is said to have found his principal amusement, in his youth, in torturing small birds, and tearing them limb from limb. At all events there can be little doubt that such practices are too often connived at by thoughtless parents, and tend to harden the heart to every species of cruelty in after life.

But where the disposition has not been depraved by these or similar habits, children will generally be found to shew kindness and attachment to those brute animals by whom they are more immediately surrounded, and to evince great curiosity and delight in observing and assisting the developement of their faculties. What child who has been early made acquainted with the wonderful sagacity of the dog, with his patience, his vigilance, his obedience, and his gratitude to man, would ever visit that animal but with gentleness and kindness? What child who had learned the curious instincts which the bee displays in the construction and arrangement of its dwelling, in the search of its food, in the division of its labours, and in its invincible devotion to the common parent of the hive, would ever take delight in the maiming and torturing of any of the species, as is but too common an amusement among children? What child who has been taught to observe the docility, the perseverance, the fleetness, and all the other generous qualities of the horse, would, when arrived at man's estate, be guilty of inflicting on so noble and useful an animal those wanton barbarities by which our feelings are daily and hourly harrowed?

To return to the question of a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals: it appears to me that the best mode of carrying the design into execution will be, in the first instance, to call a meeting of such persons as may be disposed to concur in the undertaking; when the utility and practicability of the measure may be fully considered, and further proceedings agreed upon. Should this suggestion meet with the approbation of your correspondent above alluded to, or any others of your readers, I

need hardly say, that it will afford me great pleasure to render any assistance which it is in my power to give towards the accomplishment of so desirable an object.

A. H.

Curzon-street, Oct. 27th, 1820.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A CURIOUS volume has lately been published, entitled the *Apocryphal New Testament*, which contains the various gospels, epistles, and other holy books, attributed during the first three centuries to the apostles of Jesus Christ, and their companions. The work is edited with learning, yet the component parts have not been arranged in chronological order, which would greatly have facilitated the detection of that progress of opinion among the early Christians, which slid from Socinianism to Arianism, and from Arianism to Trinitarianism. And I doubt, although Fabricius has entitled a similar collection *Codex Apocryphus*, whether the word *apocryphal* can legitimately be used, either for spurious, or deuterocanonical, and whether it does not essentially signify *secret, hidden, esoteric*, from *απο* and *κρυπτω*, I hide up; the apocryphal scriptures being those which were communicated only to the priesthood, or to the more informed and gnostic laymen.

The chronological order of these writings is perhaps not easily ascertained; yet some approximation to a true date may in several cases be made, and the earliest among them seems to be the Protevangelion. The author of this fore-gospel claims in the epilogue to have fled at the time of the disturbance excited by Ananus (Josephus *Archæo.* XIX. 9. 3.) which he imputes to Herod Agrippa. Now as Herod Agrippa deposed Ananus for inflicting the persecution, it is evident that the book was issued before this was known. The pure unitarianism of the concluding doxology marks a period prior to the introduction of Arian opinions by Paul and Apollos. In the ninth chapter of the Protevangelion, there are allusions to passages contained in the first three chapters of Luke, which chapters were probably written by Zacharias, and were extant long before the confection of Luke's gospel. But there are no allusions to any later part of Luke. The Protevangelion was written before Matthew also; because, in his twenty-third chapter, (v. 35.) Mat-

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threw quotes the words of the Protevangelion, which describe the death of Zacharias. The pilgrimage of the wise men, and the massacre of the innocents again are anecdotes derived by Matthew from this source. It appears, therefore, that the Protevangelion was recognized by Matthew as a genuine work; and that its early origin exactly accords with its having been really issued by James, the brother of Christ, and son of Zebedee, who, according to Josephus (Archæo. XX. 9. 1.) was martyred about eleven years after the crucifixion. Indeed this book has so generally been regarded as a work of authority, that it would probably have been classed among the canonical scriptures, did it not include details somewhat indelicate, which render it unfit to be read in churches.

Perhaps you will allow me on a future occasion to remark on some other component parts of this collection.

SIRACHIUS.

Lardner, in his ninth volume, p. 427, has given a very superficial account of the Protevangelion, which he ascribes to the same Leucies, who wrote the gospel of the birth of Mary. That gospel concludes with a trinitarian doxology, and has all the marks of the age of Leucius; but the Protevangelion has the pure unitarianism of the first decennium, and may have preceded every one of the first three gospels, although some writers contend that it was composed for a prefix to Mark. Fabricius had divided this fore-gospel into chapters, but his division has not been respected, which renders reference and citation less easy.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF the well being of the farmers, and of the many hundred thousands of the poor who look up to them as the immediate means of furnishing them and their families with their daily bread, through the medium of agricultural employment, are subjects worthy of attention, I hope you will think that a pamphlet, which I have just published, is worthy the attention of your readers.

The subject which I have endeavoured to explain, I believe has never undergone public discussion; and I plainly perceive now that the great agriculturists who have petitioned the parliament for protecting duties on imported corn, are averse to introduce the real and unmixed *rights of the farmer* into their discussions or petitions. It appears to me to be no difficult matter to discover the reasons of this shyness, which I conceive are as follow:—the

small occupiers, hopeless of any legal relief, are fearful of offending the pride of the aristocracy, by pointing out the inequitable or iniquitous laws which now enslave the tenantry, (see page 23) and the rich and leading agriculturists have more property or expectations as landlords than as tenants, and perceive at the same time, that much of the implied blame rests individually upon themselves, on account of their keeping *their own tenants* under such slavish tenures, as the modern surplus of population has tended to render both *grievous and insupportable*. As the subject is new and almost entirely passed over, I believe, from ignorance of the mischance in the public papers, you will perhaps wonder what this great grievance can be. It may be described in a few words, as follows:—the land proprietors, in ancient as well as modern times, being the principal legislators, either actually or by influence, have taken especial care to protect their own *rights*, but have overlooked those of their tenants. They have caused it to be decided many ages ago, that a tenant who injures in any way, or *commits waste* on the land or buildings he may occupy, is liable to a ruinous action, with costs perhaps amounting to ten times the damages. There is nothing wrong in this except the costs, but when we look on the other side, we find that a tenant who has *improved the land he occupies* by the expenditure of several hundred pounds in draining, marling, &c. (which do not repay the original expence under four or five years in general,) can be ejected at half a year's notice: while *the law* allows the tenant *no recompence* whatever for the money he has lost by putting confidence in the generosity of his landlord.

To prove that leases cannot or do not remove this evil, I beg to refer to the letters of your esteemed correspondent Bakewell, which I have inserted (page 61.) Some people, unacquainted with agriculture, may imagine such an evil is easily avoided by *omitting all improvements which do not return an immediate recompence*. On this point this great and important question hinges; the farmers, many of them, (seeing no other remedy available,) *have adopted this grievous remedy*; for the consequence is, that in the 10,000 parishes of England and Wales, probably 300,000 labourers, who, with their families amount to a million, are refused employment by the farmers
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2. The obtaining of legislative measures for repressing the habitual cruelties which are practised on domestic animals, and

3. The proposal of rewards for the detection and punishment of offenders.

But these measures would be only of partial avail, and would in no degree check the evil in its source; for where a disposition to cruelty is already rooted in the daily habits of individuals, no precepts, no admonitions, no laws will subdue its influence; and the offences to which it gives rise are of so universal occurrence, that a society of the nature of that now proposed, could never, even with its utmost exertions, and the most ample funds at its disposal, reach but a very limited number of them. As auxiliary means, however, I would allow to them their full weight; but a far more effectual method of furthering the great object of the society, will be the introduction of short lessons into our schools, illustrative of the natural history of the animated creation, and inculcating the duty of benevolence to those animals in particular, from whom man derives the most important services, on whose labours he is, at least in civilized life, almost wholly dependent for subsistence and his chief pleasures. Nor is there, perhaps, any study better adapted to the capacity, or more likely to interest the minds of children, than zoology; and if a short manual of this branch of natural history, containing a selection of the most striking anecdotes in animal biography, were put into the hands of those who attend for instruction at the National and Lancasterian schools, I am persuaded that it would contribute more to the prevention of cruelty in the rising generation, than all the sermons that can be compiled on the subject.

I am fully aware that the opinion has been advanced, that man is naturally cruel, and that it is only by education that this innate propensity is curbed and corrected: but the writers who maintain this doctrine, seem to me to overlook the frequency and the care with which children are taught the practice of cruelty by their nurses and early instructors. If, for example, a child run his head against a chair, or is upset from a stool, he is instantly told to beat the chair or stool; or if he be put in possession of a stick or whip, he is forthwith allowed to exercise his weapons on any harmless animal that falls in his way: and those lessons are seldom forgotten; the vice which is thus instilled may be truly said to

“Grow with his growth and strengthen with his strength;”

and

many months in the year. Of these, many are refused on account of the real poverty of the farmer, and consequently the land is, in many farms, becoming foul and impoverished by neglect; while thousands of labourers—as they should be—are kept in idleness.

But among the unemployed poor, from 150,000 to 200,000 are refused; not because employment, which would ultimately prove profitable either to *landlord* or *tenant*, cannot be found, but because the tenants have no assurance, either by law or covenant, that the landlord shall not take almost all the profit, while the tenant pays all the expence. Notwithstanding all this, many people are constantly expressing surprise that as the law (tyrannical as it is in that respect) obliges the tenants in the villages, *and not the landlords*, to pay all the poor whether they are employed or not, the farmers do not agree to allot the extra hands amongst themselves. This plan is adopted in some cases, but generally there are circumstances, such as unimprovable sward—excessive poverty, or very bad landlords, which induce some of the farmers to refuse their concurrence, and thus soon break all such private agreements, if ever made. The reason which has most weight with individuals, is this—perhaps twenty farmers may be paying *through the poor's rates*, 20l. a week to men loitering about the roads—now it is obvious that each of these farmers, however poor he may be, can as easily give 20s. a week to his share of labourers, as to the overseer; and many of them would do so, but are deterred by this consideration—the voluntary payment of this *additional* 20s. would still leave them 19s. a week to pay toward the poor's rates, for the idlers above mentioned, and would consequently leave them poorer at the year's end by 49l. 8s. while the ultimate benefit to the land would be nearly all within the grasp of an *avaricious landlord*. I have little expectation that the public will concur in my opinion, with respect to protecting duties, however necessary they may be for the farmer's interests. I am ready to concede that such duties, though they may save many farmers of the present age from the gaol or the poor-house, can do no good to future generations, but I deem the *law* that I have proposed, capable of extending comparative prosperity to the tenants of this and all other nations, and if once passed it might probably never be annulled for centuries to come.

The great importance of inducing the farmers to employ 150,000 additional labourers, without any additional tax or reward from any other class of society, will, I flatter myself, induce you to review my pamphlet in your notices of new publications, and give the *proposed new act for the protection of improving tenants, &c.* (page 65) at length. I should be happy to see if your correspondents can raise any plausible objections to the proposed plan. Meanwhile I make myself sure of the approbation of Mr. Bakewell, to whose care I could wish to recommend all those who think agriculture can be made to prosper, or the poor meet with regular employ, unless *this measure* be at least one among the remedies employed.

The possibility of personal offence to one's own landlord, is to me a sufficient reason for my determination to be anonymous. I can also further assure you that I have not the smallest hopes of individual profit from the sale of the pamphlet. I therefore solely request your assistance in favour of the just claims of the *bond fide* farmers, in this and all other nations, as well as generations yet unborn. Your Magazine may be a lasting record that mutual justice between landlords and tenants, was *asked for*, I believe for the *first* time in 1819, when the humble individual and the pamphlet called "The Rights of the Farmer" shall be sunk into oblivion.

X. Y.

October 1st, 1820.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING left Italy in the month of April last, I send you the remarks which I made in that country during a residence of six months, (having visited Milan, Venice, Bologna, Florence, Rome, Ancona, Modena, Parma, and Turin,) which may be useful to British Commerce; and to the furtherance of that object it would be no degradation to the diplomatic rank of Ambassadors, &c. if they, as also consuls, were directed to turn their attention. It was with feelings of regret that I observed all the shops of the jewellers, ironmongers, who also sell knives, forks, carpenters tools, scissors, &c. and those for fancy goods, such as purses, ridicules, pocket-books, pencil-cases, hand, and carriage whips, work-boxes, ornamented with steel, plated goods, candle-sticks, coffee-pots, (tea is never drank) and such articles as Birmingham

irmingham and Sheffield supply, were filled with French, Swiss, or German manufacture, from the foot of the Mount Simplon to Mount Cenis.

In the city of Florence are two shops kept by English persons, in which some articles, as those above-mentioned, of British manufacture, are exposed to sale, but at prices not sufficiently low to tempt the Italians, who are by no means opulent, and are fond of purchasing bargains. The pottery made by the natives is the most coarse, heavy, tasteless and brittle I ever met with, and by no means cheap. It breaks instantly, on water nearly boiling being poured into it, or by a very slight blow. I have seen a small quantity of what appeared to be English yellow ware at Florence, but at a very high price, but never blue and white, or specimens of the more expensive sorts, such as Worcester, or Colbrook Dale, either in dinner or breakfast sets. At Bologna I saw a small breakfast set of French China on sale. At Rome there are two small shops for English goods: in that city I saw more English articles on sale dispersed through the different shops, than in any other town in Italy, and there I purchased a knife of Sheffield make, with a cast-iron handle in imitation of horn, at a shop kept by a Roman, for which I paid five Pauls, equal to about two shillings sterling; though a knife of the same quality might be had at the manufactory for ninepence.

The inhabitants of the papal territory are very partial to silver handled knives, which are met with in every inn, even in the small inn in Baccano, not superior to an English alehouse, I saw a long table laid out, on which were ostentatiously displayed, about thirty silver handled knives and forks, but on asking what refreshment they had in the house, found only eggs and bread. The silver which forms the handles of these knives not being thicker than paper, no doubt might be furnished from Sheffield at a very low rate. As the Italians of both sexes all wear white cotton stockings, which are so badly made as to be directly in holes, and these are for the most part imported; these, as also cotton drawers, might be exported from England. Flannels and worsted goods are wanted; small tooth combs also; handles for umbrellas, which are imported from France; a maker at Bologna said the English handles were too heavy. Eye-glasses and

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spectacles are dear and inferior: in Florence there is only one person who could be found to repair a thermometer; these, if exported, should have the scale of Reaumur, universally used on the continent; for Bologna, Parma, or Padua, in which towns are universities, mathematical instrument cases would have a ready sale. Coat buttons, needles and pins are bad: steel chains, long enough to go round the neck, to fasten a watch, which on the continent is usually worn in the waistcoat pocket, and of such chains great quantities are now made in Paris, might be exported to Italy, Germany, and Switzerland. Also paper snuff-boxes, painted with figures, landscapes, &c. British lace, veils, and scarfs, Windsor and other scented soaps, (now very dear) superfine cloths and kerseymeres. These articles might be shipped for the Tuscan States to Leghorn; for the Papal territories to Ancona and to Genoa and Venice; for Turin, Milan, Parma, and the north of Italy.

It may perhaps afford some consolation to my countrymen suffering from the great depression of trade and agriculture, to be informed, that on a journey which commenced at Helvoetsluys in Holland, through the Netherlands, along the Rhine, Switzerland and Italy, back through Lyon to the South of France, as far as the Pyrenees, and to England by Bourdeaux and Paris; the complaints of the dulness of agriculture and trade were universal. It occurred to me in my ride to the neighbourhood of Florence, where I saw women and children making what are called Leghorn hats, that it might be a good speculation to bring over three or four Florentine workwomen, and place them at Dunstable, to instruct the manufacturers of that town in the art of plaiting straw in the Italian manner, the English trade suffering much at present from the preference given by our fair countrywomen to the hats of Italian manufacture.

G. H. EVRINGTON.

London, Nov. 15, 1820.

P.S. It would be of great assistance to English travellers in Italy, and would sell well to admirers of pictures in general, if any person would translate into English, and publish, of a size convenient for a tour, that most excellent work of the Abbate Lanzi, entitled "*Storia Pittorica della Italia, &c. Dell' Ab. Luigi Lanzi. Edizione quarta. Pisa: Presso Niccolo Capurro, 1815, 5 vols. duodecimo.*"

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF COTEMPORARY CRITICISM.—No. XI.

Quarterly Review, No. 46.

WE have never seen Liston the player mocking an opera dancer's performance, without thinking of the editor of the *Quarterly Review* attempting to perform the part of a wit. There is, however, this prodigious difference between them, that Liston is aware of his absurdities, and practices them to excite laughter; while poor Gifford, with the utmost sincerity, capers away, in the innocence of his heart, with a most thorough conviction that he is emulating the graces of Apollo. It is on this account that we always expect some particular gratification in each successive number of the *Quarterly Review*, of which he is so refined and worthy an editor; in the present, however, we have been disappointed. It appears to have been got up with a most strenuous endeavour to be as sound and sober as possible.

The *first* article, bears the catching title of "Bellamy, Sir J. B. Burges, &c. Translation of the Bible"—and we expected a rich harvest of "fun" from such a topic, in the hands of a *Quarterly Reviewer*. Instead, however, of that bouncing and flouncing which we hoped would have shaken our sides, we find it as sadly serious and argumentative as a bishop explaining the meaning of a nasty German word, for the instruction of the nobility—and the benefit of public morals. The author admits that the authorized translation is not perfect, but is vexed that Mr. Bellamy should have undertaken to mend it, and grievously troubled in spirit, that religious laymen should be anxious to possess a more correct version of the word of God. It may be true that Mr. Bellamy is not duly qualified for the task he has undertaken: but he has the merit of having roused public attention to the subject; and it is certainly very extraordinary that, for more than half a century, all the well fattened priesthood of the universities and the church together, have not produced one single book that has done half so much towards the attainment of that desirable object, as the work of Mr. Bellamy. Two things we regard as indisputable, in this controversy, first, that it is of the greatest consequence, the religious should entertain correct notions of the will and pleasure of God;

which notions can only be obtained from a correct version of the Holy Scriptures: and, secondly, that objections against christianity, drawn from the existing errors of the authorized version, ought to be removed—by the removal of those errors. Until these two simple propositions can be denied, there can be no uniformity of religious belief, and consequently as little of moral principle among christians. Not one of the least appalling incidents in the late detestable proceedings in the House of Lords, was the diversity of opinion which prevailed among the bishops respecting the scriptural law relative to the divine institution of marriage.

The *second* article is on "Modern Greece," and we certainly agree with Lord Byron, that "of the ancient Greeks, we know more than enough—of the moderns, we are, perhaps, more neglectful than they deserve." We cannot divine to whom this paper ought to be ascribed. It bears internal traces of being the production of a traveller, acquainted, in some degree, with the subject by his own observations; but it is full of errors. We are inclined to suspect Mr. Walpole; however, we think the following notable piece of philosophy, one of the finest specimens of the dull absurd that we have recently met with.

"It has been justly observed, by Mr. Douglas, that the seeds of rational liberty will never prosper in a soil not antecedently prepared by proper cultivation to receive them." (*qy.* what are those seeds?) "The Greeks," then continues the sapient reviewer, "are accordingly, preparing their soil, by extending the benefits of education; but they have only yet commenced their formidable task. Education must become much more general; true religion and morality must be far more widely disseminated among the lower orders: the idle ceremonies, the numerous fast days, the multitude of papás and caloyers must be greatly abridged; the land cultivated with more care; roads of communication opened; the fisheries encouraged; commerce extended; the oriental custom of shutting up their women, and denying them the blessings of an enlightened education, must be abolished; and, above all, those who are at present at the head of the Greek church, and those who from their wealth or power have any

any sway over the people, must be more than ordinarily careful not to suffer the poisonous dogmas of infidelity, imported from the universities of Germany and Italy, to be spread among their youth, before they can rationally aspire to the enjoyment of that freedom of which they will only then be truly worthy." This trash is a fair sample of the intellect that generally predominates in the *Quarterly Review*; thus the Greeks are told that they must possess all that freedom can give, before they can possess freedom. The writer does not seem to know that freedom, in civilized society, means only security. In Greece, at this time, there is more freedom than in any other country of Europe; but there is less security—the interests of individuals are less interwoven with one another, but the increasing population of the rest of the world is gradually increasing the demand for the productions of every accessible country, and the avarice, the desire of gain, on the part of the Greeks, excited by this demand, is gradually drawing them into a closer reciprocity of interests. This is all the preparation of the soil that is going on among them. They are acquiring more education than formerly, because it is necessary in their extended transactions and more various intercourse with strangers; but they are doing nothing with any retrospective view to establish what this learned Theban calls "freedom."

The *third* article is a reply to Mr. Parnell's Letter to the Editor of the *Quarterly Review*. It is equally uninteresting and witless, but it affords a ludicrous specimen of Mr. Gifford's lumbering jumps at being graceful and genteel: wanting however in this instance the wonted furious straining of the eye-balls, and the frantic grinding of the teeth, the unhappy critic is not quite so diverting as usual. Indeed he appears tamed and timid, as if he were afraid of suffering something more substantial from the hands of Mr. Parnell, than the innocuous flourishes of a grey goose quill.

The *fourth* article relates to "Emigration to Canada," and it may be read with advantage; the author writes with more discretion on the subject than might have been expected from a *Quarterly Reviewer*, at a time when government is encouraging the offswarm of our population to settle in the sterile and inhospitable regions of Southern Africa.

In the *fifth* article, "Spence's Anecdotes of Books and Men," we have enjoyed unaffected pleasure. The character of Pope, the poet, is vindicated with considerable ability and entire success, from the aspersions and calumnies of his enemies, and especially from those of the Rev. Lisle Bowles. Spence's work is entertaining, but the pompous mystery attached to it is quite ludicrous; three solemn personages, with all possible gravity, consigned the manuscript to the custody of the Duke of Newcastle, by whom it was lent to Dr. Johnson, with whom his Grace was offended because he gave him no personal praise for the favour. Afterwards Mr. Malone had the use of it, and purloined the best parts, which he gave to the late Mr. Beloe, who sold it to Mr. Murray, who seems to have had some qualms of conscience on the subject, for he hesitated about publishing it, until he actually heard of the original being in the press.

The *sixth* article, is on the State of Society, &c. in Germany," and in it we find the cream skimmed of several recent works. In some parts, where the reviewer collects ideas from his authors, we have been agreeably entertained, but he makes too free with the Baroness de Staël, whose book on Germany may be already obsolete, as it is never spoken of, but its sentimental peculiarities are not yet forgotten. The article seems to have been written by one of those "caitiffs vile," whom we have been of late attempting to dress into better manners; for he takes occasion to mention the *Monthly Magazine* in such a way, as to have all the effect of stating a downright falsehood. It was also a most ill-chosen quotation to speak of the number of persons who came to a violent end in Ireland, between 1795 and 1799, that is the period in which the rebellion was provoked and consummated. We are quite aware that the spirit of improvement is awake in all nations, but we do not think that the concessions which the people obtain from their rulers are given gratuitously. On the contrary we believe that they are all extorted. The abolition of slavery in Russia and Mecklenburgh, is a gratifying circumstance; but when we consider how long the abolition of the slave trade was opposed by interest in this country, and that every proposition for the emancipation of the slave is in a manner still interdicted within the walls of Parliament, we can have but little to say

say about the American bill for abolishing slavery in the Missouri, which was thrown out by a majority of the Congress.

The *seventh* article, has respect to a new translation of some of La Fontaine's Fables. The specimens of the work as quoted by the reviewer, possess little merit, but they are much praised. The first, the *Belly and the Members*, is dedicated to Lord Sidmouth. This old apologue of Menenius, in our opinion, has done a great deal of mischief; for it assumes that the state is like the belly, whereas the truth is, that there is no propriety in the comparison. It is true that the belly is receiver-general, and in so far as it ingulfs the fruit of much hard labour, it resembles "the pampered glutton;" but then it transmits nourishment and vigour to the members, whereas "the pampered glutton" of the state does quite the reverse. The necessary establishments of all governments we regard as the fences of the laws, and the guardians of public safety; but it does not follow that jobbers, and sinecurists, and the other anomalies of corruption, ought to be considered otherwise than as the product of disease of the state, worms in the belly that cannot be too soon purged away. The translation of La Fontaine is dull and vulgar: it will have no sale.

Some years ago, Dr. Clarke, of Cambridge, so well known for his voluminous travels, and conjectural theories both in antiquities and history, invented an ingenious chemical instrument, which he called the gas blow-pipe, and the *eighth* article relates to an account which he has published of this important invention. It is more properly a scientific, than a literary topic, if the distinction may be allowed, and the paper would have been more properly disposed of in some of the philosophical journals, than a work so professedly devoted to criticism as the *Quarterly Review*.

More Greek! The *ninth* article is on Mitchell's translation of Aristophanes, and, like all classical subjects in this journal, is treated with considerable learning and taste; but the interest has been impaired by the ability of two papers relative to the comedy and philosophy of Greece, which appeared in two former numbers, and which, we believe, were from the pen of Mr. Mitchell. We have great pleasure in commending the productions of this

gentleman; he belongs to that class of purely literary characters, which of late has rather been thinned of its numbers; and the elegant temperance of his manners affords an agreeable contrast to the political ferocity of his compeer the editor.

We think, of late years, that there has been an agreeable species of conversational rhyming cultivated with considerable success among us. It is almost poetry, and infinitely more pleasing than a great deal of very good poetry. The *tenth* article is suggested by a publication of this sort, called *Advice to Julia*. The only thing we are surprised at is, how such ephemeral effusions should obtain the serious attention of grave criticism. In this case the article in question is written with as much sobriety as if it was a bookseller's puff, prepared by the proprietor himself.

The *eleventh* article relates to the *Memoirs of Mr. Edgeworth*, in speaking of which, in our last Number, we expressed the same opinion that we should do now, although the *Quarterly Reviewers* would fain have us think much worse of the work. In fact, the Edgeworths have done too much good to Ireland to be treated otherwise than as offenders by the scribes that worship the measures of Castlereagh—a base and malignant race, with Christianity in their mouths and Molochism in their hearts; but we spare this particular critic for the present.

The *twelfth* article relates to divers ideas associated with the scheme for building new churches; but although it is very well drawn up, it is singularly deficient in common sense. The author absolutely regrets the abolition of the monasteries, and hopes that the repeal of the mortmain laws may be effected. Upon the general matter of his paper we do not, however, quarrel with him. On the contrary, we do think that the established church has been too long in a state of lethargic corpulency, and that it is full time it should bestir itself, if the priesthood expect to retain the share which they still possess of the good things of England. We are entirely of Dr. Franklin's opinion, that if we wish to increase the number of our pigeons, we must add to the number of our dove-cotes; and among other sins of omission with which we do not scruple to charge the clergy of the Church of England, their neglect to provide places of

of worship, in an interesting style of grandeur, for the people, is not one of the least. In so far, therefore, with the policy of a Quarterly Reviewer we are for once agreed; but to hear such stuff hooked upon the subject, as that about the monasteries and mortmain laws, along with the notions of Messrs. Elves and Haydon, we shut the book with feelings of contempt and compassion for the mind of the poor ecclesiastic who, at this time of day, can think such trumpery deserves attention.

But to conclude, the present number of the *Quarterly* is surprisingly

temperate; in proportion, however, to its lack of acerbity, it is deficient to us in interest. We never read it with the smallest hope of instruction, although from its official connections, it sometimes supplies the earliest information as to matters of occasional fact; but we are amused at the ridiculous passion into which some of the writers in it are apt to fly, particularly Mr. Gifford, spluttering their harmless spleen on all sides, as if it were the deadly venom of asps, and they themselves the most effective "score of villainies" in the world.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

POR DECRETO SOBERANO DE ONCE DEL CORRIENTE.

Se Ha Ordenado que la Siguiete Cacion.

SEA EN LAS PROVINCIAS UNIDAS LA UNICA.

MARCHA PATRIOTICA.

OID, mortales el grito sagrado
Libertad, libertad, libertad:
Oid el ruido de rotas cadenas;
Ved en trono a la noble igualdad.
Se levanta en la faz de la tierra
Una nueva glorioso Nacion
Coronada su sien de laureles
Y a sus plantas rendido un Leon.

CORO.

*Sean eternos los laureles,
Que supimos conseguir:
Coronados de gloria vivamos,
O juremos con gloria morir.*

De los nuevos campeones los rostros,
Marte mismo parece animar:
La grandeza se anida en sus pechos:
A su marcha todo hacen temblar.
Se commueven del inca las tumbas,
Y en sus huecos revive el ardor,
Lo que ve renovando a sus hijos
De la Patria el antiguo esplendor.

Sean eternos los laureles, &c.

Pero sierras y muros se sienten
Retumbar con horrible fragor:
Todo el Pais se conturba por gritos
De venganza, de guerra, y furor.
En los fieros tiranos la envidia
Escupió su pestífera hiel;
Su estandarte sangriento levantan
Provocando a la lid mas cruel.

Sean eternos los laureles, &c.

¿No los veis sobre México y Quito
Arrojarse con sana tenaz?
¿Y qual lloran banados en sangre
Potosí, Cochabamba, y la Paz?
¿No los veis sobre el triste Caracas
Luto, y llantos, y muerte esparcir?
¿No los veis devorando qual fieras
Todo Pueblo, que logran rendir?

Sean eternos los laureles, &c.

A vosotros se atreve Argentinos
El orgullo del vil invasor:

Vuestros campos ya pisa contando
Tantas glorias hollar vencedor.

Mas los bravos, que unidos juraron
Su feliz libertad sostener,

A estos Tigres sedientos de sangre
Fuertes pechos sabrán oponer.

Sean eternos los laureles, &c.

El valiente Argentino a las armas
Corre ardiendo con brio y valor:

El clarin de la guerra, qual trueno
En los campos del Sud resonó.

Buenos-Ayres se opene a la frente
De los Pueblos de la inclita union,

Y con brazos robustos desgarran
Al iberico altivo Leon.

Sean eternos los laureles, &c.

San José, San Lorenzo, Suipacha,
Ambas Piedras, Salta, y Tucuman,

La Colonia y las mismas murallas
Del tirano en la Banda Oriental.

Son letreros eternos que dicen:

Aquí el brazo Argentino triunfó:

Aquí el fiero opresor de la Patria
Su servíz orgullosa dobló.

Sean eternos los laureles, &c.

La victoria al guerrero Argentino
Con sus alas brillante cubrió,

Y azorado a su vista el tirano

Con infamia a la fuga se dió,

Sus banderos sus armas se rinden

Por trofeos a la libertad,

Y sobre alas de gloria alza el Pueblo

Trono digno a su gran magestad.

Sean eternos los laureles, &c.

Desde un polo hasta el otro resuena

De la fama el sonora clarin,

Y de América el nombre enseñando

Les repite, mortales oid:

Ya su trono dignísimo abrieron

Las provincias unidas del Sud

Y los libres del mundo responden:

Al gran pueblo Argentino salud.

Sean eternos los laureles, &c.

Es copia. — Dr. Bernardo Velez, secretario
del Gobierno de Intendencia.

BICONTE LOPEZ.

Bueno-Ayres Imprenta de Niños Expositos.

FREE

FREE TRANSLATION, *by an ENGLISH LADY,*
of the BUENOS AYRES PATRIOT SONG—
“*Cid mortales.*”

*As sung in the Great Square and public
places of that city.*

'Tis the cry of a nation waking from her
long, long sleep to be free ;
'Tis the sound of fetters breaking, at her
watch-word liberty,
The laurel leaves hang o'er her, the gallant
victor's prize,
And see how low before her, the vanquished
lion* lies.

CHORUS.

Eternal glory crown us,
Eternal laurels bloom
To deck our heads with honour,
Or flourish o'er our tomb.

On the steps of the heroes treading
See the God of the fight at hand,
The light of his glory shedding
On his own devoted band.
Our Incas tomb before you
Upheave to meet your tread,
As if that beam of glory
Could wake the sleeping dead.

Saw ye the tyrant shedding
The blood of the brave and free,
Heard ye his footsteps treading
O'er thy silver sands Potosí,†
Saw ye his red eye watching,
As the ravenous beast its prey
And the strong arm fiercely snatching
The pride of our land away.

‡ *Argentines* by the pride of our nation,
By the hopes and joys of the free,
We will hurl the proud from their station,
And bring down the haughty knee.
Ere now our banners streaming
Where fell the conquer'd foe,
In the summer sun bright gleaming
Your march of glory show.

'Tis the triumph of Fame far sounding,
Columbia! Columbia! thy name,
While from pole to pole rebounding
“Columbia,” the nations proclaim.
Thy glorious throne is planting
O'er fall'n oppression's grave,
And thousand tongues are chanting
Health to the free and brave.

SONG

Addressed to the Men of Kent, March, 1820,
by ARTHUR BROOKE.

AIR—“*Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled.*”

Sons of those whose glorious name,
On the scroll of deathless fame,
Still the foremost rank shall claim,
Rise to victory!

* Lion. The Iberian lion on the standard
of Spain.

† Potosí. The stress should be laid on the
i, sounded as e.

‡ So called from their river *la Plata*.

See your streamers' azure flow,
Calls you on to crush your foe,
And strike once more the conqu'ring blow
For heav'n-born Liberty!

Is there here a heart so tame,
That feels not at the thrilling name
Of Liberty, like floods of flame,
The life-blood thro' its veins?
No! from every kindling eye,
Flashes forth the stern reply,
We would fight—would fall—would die,
'Ere live an hour in chains!

Freemen! though perhaps we mark
Some combin'd in council dark,
Slaves who seek to quench the spark
Of heav'n-born Liberty,
We can smile to think how vain
Arts like these to fix the chain,
Which Freedom's breath can burst in
twain,—
Then on to victory!

A CANTERBURY TALE,
PARAPHRASED.

SOME workmen, they say,
Went up 'tother day
To the pinnacles of Canterbury Cathedral;
They repair'd the old broken ones,
With new painted oaken ones,
For in these hard times we must save all.
O the times, the hard times,
O the very hard times;
I wonder how all of us live!

Wooden workmen are best,
And should be carest,
And rais'd to the height of renown,
For freestone is dear,
And heavy to rear,
But wood is soon up and soon down.
O the times, the hard times,
O the very hard times,
I wonder how all of us live!

Every thing which makes works
'Sgood for Christian or Turk,
In spite of Adam Smith's “Wealth of
Nations;”
'Tis good for their health,
And the sure road to wealth,
And 'twill teach them the virtue of Patience
O the times, the hard times,
O the very hard times;
I wonder how all of us live.

When the rich waste their guineas,
The poor get their pennies,
So long live all drunkards and gluttons;
And long live the King,
And long live the Queen,
Who made every man wear metal buttons.
O the times, the hard times,
O the very hard times;
I wonder how all of us live!

When the workmen came down,
The Dean, in his gown,
Stood just by the door, buying oysters.

[1820.]

So they took off their hats,
And left all the brick-bats
Which they stole, with some lead, in the
cloisters.

O the times, the hard times,
O the very hard times,
I wonder how all of us live!

They came back the next day,
And the Dean was away,

When the organist's man, Mr. Boreas,
Said, "Here, my good fellows,
Step there to the bellows,
And I'll give you a roaring chorus."
O the times, the brave times,
O the best of all times,
With a good income clear
Of three thousand a year,
In churches how well we all live!

BIOGRAPHY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

Some Account of the LIFE and WRITINGS of COUNT VOLNEY, who died April 20th, 1820. By COUNT DARU.

CONSTANTINE FRANCISCHAS-SEBEUF DE VOLNEY was born in 1757, at Craon, in that intermediate condition of life, which is of all the happiest, since it is without the dangerous favours of fortune, while it can aspire at the social and intellectual advantages reserved for a laudable ambition.

From his earliest youth he devoted himself to the search after truth, without being disheartened by the serious studies which alone can initiate us into her secrets. After having become acquainted with the ancient languages, the natural sciences and history, and being admitted into the society of the most eminent literary characters, he submitted, at the age of twenty, to an illustrious academy, the solution of one of the most difficult problems that the history of antiquity has left open to discussion. This attempt received no encouragement from the learned men who were appointed his judges: the author's only appeal from their sentence was to his courage and his efforts.

Soon after, a small inheritance having fallen to his lot, the *difficulty was how to spend it* (these are his own words.) He resolved to employ it in acquiring by a long voyage, a new fund of information, and determined to visit Egypt and Syria. But these countries could not be explored to advantage without a knowledge of the language. Our young traveller was not to be discouraged by this difficulty: instead of learning Arabic in Europe, he withdrew to a convent of Copts, until he had made himself master of an idiom which is spoken by so many nations of the east. This resolution already announced one of those undaunted spirits that remain unshaken amidst the trials of life.

Although, like other travellers, he might have amused us with the account of his hardships and the perils sur-

mounted by his courage, he overcame the temptation of interrupting his narrative by personal adventures. He disdained the beaten track; he does not tell us the road he took, the accidents he met with, or the impressions he received. He carefully avoids appearing upon the stage; he is an inhabitant of the country, who has long and well observed it, and who describes its physical, political and moral state. The illusion would be entire, if an old Arab could be supposed to possess all the erudition, all the European philosophy, which are found united, and in their maturity, in a traveller of twenty-five.

But though a master in all those qualifications by which a narration is rendered interesting, the young man is not to be discerned in the pomp of laboured descriptions. Although possessed of a lively and brilliant imagination, he is never found unwarily explaining by conjectural systems the physical or moral phenomena which he describes. In his observations he unites prudence with knowledge; with these two guides he judges with circumspection, and sometimes confesses himself unable to account for the effects he has made known to us.

Thus his account has all the qualities that persuade, accuracy and candour; and when, ten years later, a vast military enterprise transported forty thousand travellers to the classic ground, which he had trod unattended, unarmed and unprotected, they all recognised a sure guide and an enlightened observer in the writer, who seemed to have preceded them only to remove or point out a part of the difficulties of the way.

The unanimous testimony of all parties proved the accuracy of his account and the justness of his observations; and his travels in Egypt and Syria were recommended by universal consent to the gratitude and the confidence of the public.

Before it had undergone this trial, the work had obtained in the learned world a success so rapid and general that

that it found its way into Russia. The empress then upon the throne (in 1787) sent the author a medal, which he received with respect, as a mark of esteem for his talents, and with gratitude, as a proof of the approbation given to his principles. But when the empress declared against France, Volney sent back the honorable present, saying: If I obtained it from her esteem, I can only preserve her esteem by returning it.

The revolution of 1789, which had drawn upon France the menaces of Catherine, had opened to Volney a political career. As deputy in the assembly of the states-general, the first words he uttered there were in favour of the publicity of their deliberations. He also supported the organization of the national guards, and that of the communities and departments.

At the period when the question of the sale of the domain lands was agitated (in 1790,) he published an essay in which he lays down the following principles: "The force of a state is in proportion to its population; population is in proportion to plenty; plenty is in proportion to tillage, and tillage to personal and immediate interest, that is to the spirit of property. Whence it follows, that the nearer the cultivator approaches the passive condition of a mercenary, the less industry and activity are to be expected from him: and on the other hand, the nearer he is to the condition of a free and entire proprietor, the more extension he gives to his own powers, to the produce of his lands, and to the general prosperity of the state."

The author draws this conclusion, that a state is so much the more powerful as it includes a greater number of proprietors, that is, a greater division of property.

Conducted into Corsica by that spirit of observation, which belongs only to men whose information is varied and extensive, he perceived at the first glance all that could be done for the improvement of agriculture in that country: but he knew that for a people firmly attached to ancient customs, there can exist no other demonstration or means of persuasion than example. He purchased a considerable estate, and made experiments on all the kinds of cultivation which he hoped to naturalize in that climate: the sugar-cane, cotton, indigo and coffee, soon demonstrated the success of his efforts. This success

drew upon him the notice of the government; he was appointed director of agriculture and commerce in that island, where, through ignorance, all new methods are introduced with such difficulty.

It is impossible to calculate all the good that might have resulted from this peaceable magistracy; and we know that neither instruction, zeal, nor a persevering courage were wanting to him who had undertaken it: of this he had given convincing proofs. It was in obedience to another sentiment, no less respectable, that he voluntarily interrupted the course of his labours. When his fellow citizens of Angers appointed him their deputy in the constituent assembly, he resigned the employment he held under government, upon the principle, that no man can represent the nation and be dependent for a salary upon those by whom it is governed.

Through respect for the independence of his legislative functions he had ceased to occupy the place he possessed in Corsica before his election; but he had not ceased to be the benefactor of that country. He returned thither after the session of the constituent assembly. Invited into that island by the principal inhabitants, who were anxious to put in practice his lessons, he spent there a part of the years 1792 and 1793.

On his return he published a work entitled: "An account of the present state of Corsica." This was an act of courage; for it was not a physical description but a political review of the condition of a population divided into several factions and distracted by violent animosities. Volney unreservedly revealed the abuses, solicited the interest of France in favour of the Corsicans, without flattering them, and boldly denounced their defects and vices; so that the philosopher obtained the only recompence he could expect from his sincerity; he was accused by the Corsicans of heresy.

To prove that he had not merited this reproach he soon after published a short treatise entitled: *The law of nature, or natural principles of morality.*

He was soon exposed to a much more dangerous charge; and this, it must be confessed, he did merit. This philosopher, this worthy citizen, who in our first National Assembly had seconded with his wishes and his talents the establishment of an order of things which he considered favourable to the happiness of his country, was accused of not being

being sincerely attached to that liberty for which he had contended; that is to say, of being averse to anarchy. An imprisonment of ten months, which ended only after the 9th of Thermidor, was a new trial reserved for his courage.

The moment at which he recovered his liberty was that when the horror inspired by criminal excesses recalled men to those noble sentiments which fortunately are one of the first necessities of civilised life. They sought for consolations in study and literature, after so many crimes and misfortunes, and organised a plan of public instruction.

It was in the first place necessary to ensure the aptitude of those to whom education should be confided; but as the systems were various, the best methods and an unity of doctrine were to be determined. It was not enough to interrogate the masters, they were to be formed, new ones were to be created, and for that purpose a school was opened in 1794, wherein the celebrity of the professors promised new instruction even to the best informed. This was not, as was objected, beginning the edifice by the roof, but creating architects, who were to superintend all the arts requisite for the construction of the building.

The more difficult their functions were, the greater care was to be taken in the choice of the professors; but France, though then accused of being plunged in barbarism, possessed men of transcendent talents, already enjoying the esteem of all Europe; and, we may be bold to say that, by their labours, our literary glory had likewise extended its conquests. Their names were proclaimed by the public voice, and Volney's was associated with those of the men most illustrious in science and in literature.*

This institution however, did not answer the expectations that had been formed of it, because the two thousand students that assembled from all parts of France were not equally prepared to receive these transcendent lessons, and because it had not been sufficiently ascertained how far the theory of education should be kept distinct from education itself.

Volney's lectures on history, which

were attended by an immense concourse of auditors, became one of his chief claims to literary glory. When forced to interrupt them, by the suppression of the Normal school, he might have reasonably expected to enjoy, in his retirement, that consideration which his recent functions had added to his name. But, disgusted with the scenes he had witnessed in his native land, he felt that passion revive within him, which, in his youth, had led him to visit Africa and Asia. America, civilized within a century, and free only within a few years, fixed his attention. There every thing was new, the inhabitants, the constitution, the earth itself: these were objects worthy of his observation. When embarking, however, for this voyage, he felt emotions very different from those which formerly accompanied him into Turkey. Then in the prime of life, he joyfully bid adieu to a land where peace and plenty reigned, to travel amongst Barbarians; now, mature in years, but dismayed at the spectacle and experience of injustice and persecution, it was with diffidence, as we learn from himself, that he went to implore from a free people an asylum for a sincere friend of that liberty that had been so profaned.

Our traveller had gone to seek for repose beyond the seas; he there found himself exposed to aggression from a celebrated philosopher, Doctor Priestly. Although the subject of this discussion was confined to the investigation of some speculative opinions, published by the French writer in his work entitled *The Ruins*, the naturalist in this attack employed a degree of violence which added nothing to the force of his arguments, and an acrimony of expression not to be expected from a philosopher. M. Volney, though accused of Hottentotism and ignorance, preserved in his defence all the advantages that the scurrility of his adversary gave over him: he replied in English, and Priestley's countrymen could only discover the Frenchman in the refinement and politeness of his answer.

Whilst M. Volney was travelling in America there had been formed in France, a literary body which, under the name of the Institute, had attained in a very few years, a distinguished rank amongst the learned societies of Europe. The name of the illustrious traveller was inscribed in it at its formation, and he acquired new rights to the academical honours conferred on him during his

* Lagrange, Laplace, Berthollet, Garat, Bernardin de Saint-Pierre, Daubenton, Haüy, Volney, Sicard, Monge, Thouin, La Harpe, Buache, Mentelle.

his absence, by the publication of his observations on the United States.

These rights were further augmented by the historical and physiological labours of the academician: an examination, and justification of the *chronology of Herodotus*, followed by his master piece, consisting of numerous and profound *researches on the history of the most ancient nations*, occupied for a long time him, who had observed their monuments and traces, in the countries they inhabited.

The trial he had made of the utility of the Oriental languages, inspired him with an ardent desire to propagate the knowledge of them; and to be propagated, he felt how necessary it was to render it less difficult. In this view he conceived the project of applying to the study of the idioms of Asia, a part of the grammatical notions we possess concerning the languages of Europe. It only appertains to those conversant with their relations of dissimilitude or conformity, to appreciate the possibility of realizing this system: but already has the author received the most flattering encouragement, and the most unequivocal suffrage, by the inscription of his name amongst the members of the learned and illustrious society founded by English commerce in the Indian peninsula.

M. Volney developed his system in three works,* which prove that this idea of uniting nations separated by immense distances, and such various idioms, had never ceased to occupy him for twenty-five years. Lest those essays, of the utility of which he was persuaded, should be interrupted by his death, with the clay-cold hand that corrected his last work, he drew up a will which institutes a premium for the prosecution of his labours. Thus he prolonged beyond the term of a life entirely devoted to letters, the glorious services he had rendered them.

This is not the place, nor does it belong to me to appreciate the merit of the writings which render Volney's name illustrious: his name had been inscribed in the list of the senate and afterwards of the house of peers. The philosopher who had travelled in the four quarters of the world, and observed

their social state, had other titles to his admission into this body, than his literary glory. His public life, his conduct in the constituent assembly, his independent principles, the nobleness of his sentiments, the wisdom and steadiness of his opinions, had gained him the esteem of those who can be depended upon, and with whom it is so agreeable to discuss political interests.

Although no man had a better right to have an opinion, no one was more tolerant for the opinions of others. In state assemblies as well as in academical meetings, the man whose counsels were so wise, voted according to his conscience, which nothing could bias; but the philosopher forgot his superiority to hear, to oppose with moderation, and sometimes to doubt. The extent and variety of his information, the force of his reason, the austerity of his moral, and the noble simplicity of his disposition, had procured him illustrious friends in both hemispheres; and now that this vast erudition is extinct in the tomb, we may be allowed at least to predict that he was one of the very few whose memory will never die.

WORKS PUBLISHED BY VOLNEY.

Travels in Egypt and Syria, during the years, 1783, 1784, and 1785; 2 volumes in 8vo, 1787.

Chronology of the Twelve Centuries that preceded the entrance of Xerxes into Greece.

Considerations on the Turkish War, in 1788.

The Ruins, or Meditations on the Revolutions of Empires, 1791.

Account of the Present State of Corsica, 1793.

The Law of Nature, or Physical Principles of Morality, 1793.

On the Simplification of Oriental Languages, 1795.

A Letter to Doctor Priestly, 1797.

Lectures on History, delivered at the Normal School, in the year 3, 1800.

On the Climate and Soil of the United States of America, to which is added an Account of Florida, of the French Colony of Scioto, of some Canadian Colonies, and of the Indians, 1803.

Report made to the Celtic Academy on the Russian Work of Professor Pallas, entitled, A Comparative Vocabulary of all the Languages in the World.

The Chronology of Herodotus conformable with his text, 1808 and 1809.

New-Researches on Ancient History, 3 vols, in 8vo, 1818, lately published in London in 2 volumes.

The European Alphabet, applied to the Languages of Asia, 1819.

A History of Samuel, 1819.

Hebrew Simplified, 1820.

Biographical

* On the simplification of the Oriental languages, 1795.

The European alphabet applied to the languages of Asia, 1819.

Hebrew simplified, 1820.

Biographical account of GENERAL MORILLO, including some historical details respecting the war in Spanish America.

The political and military occurrences in South America, have a tendency to promote the influence of civilization, in the vast regions of that continent. Its ultimate issue will be alike favourable to commerce and industry, to the arts and sciences, to the rights of nations and those of humanity.

General Morillo, the modern Duke of Alva in ferocity and cruelty, was an ancient serjeant of artillery in the marine; during the wars of Spain, he served at the affair of Vigo. At the head of a few peasants, he formed a corps of Guerillas, and obliged the French officer, who commanded in the place, to capitulate. Bearing then no rank in the Spanish army to sign the capitulation, he took upon him the title of Colonel with the consent of his companions in arms. It appears that all the other chiefs of the Guerillas obtained their rank in the same way. As soon as any one had gained some signal advantage over the enemy, he wrote to the Central Junta, with the signature of Colonel of the Legion of Volunteers of such a province; and the junta to encourage the defenders of national independence, in their answer, confirmed the title thus assumed. This first promotion served as a step to all others.

Morillo, by his courage and activity on all occasions, justified the promotion which he had acquired; but if his military talents rendered him formidable to the French, the ferocity of his character made him an object of dread also to the Spaniards. He had the command of a division when Lord Wellington was at the head of all the forces of the Peninsula: he frequently distinguished himself on the retreat of the French armies, but in his conduct and manner of making war, there seemed to be nothing Spanish: and whether it was in compliment, or meant as a disparagement, Morillo had the title of Wellington's cossack.

In 1815, the cabinet of Madrid, to reduce under their former yoke the countries of South America, sent over an army of the *elite* of their troops, the command of which was given to General Morillo. At first, circumstances appeared favourable, and it was thought that very little execution would be required to crown the expedition with suc-

cess. A terrible catastrophe had deprived the government of Venezuela of the best part of its artillery and stores, and of almost all its best soldiers. The earthquake of March 26. 1812, had buried 10,000 men under the ruins of the city of Caraccas, and thrown the whole of that superstitious country into a state of consternation. The Spanish General Monteverde, profiting by these circumstances, had retaken possession of Venezuela; but soon forgetting the capitulations which had been agreed to, and avowing his resolution to admit no amnesty, his violence forced the Venezuelians again to take up arms, and they compelled their enemies to retire.

Generals Bolivar and Marino had gained considerable advantages in 1813, and their independence seemed on the point of being secured, when divisions broke out in the province, and gave a turn to their fortune. Bovez, a chief, till then almost unknown, rallied the Spanish party, and his success was so great, that the independents had only the Isle of Margarita left. His successor Morales, having combined his forces with those of the expedition of Morillo, resistance seemed to be at an end. On his entrance into Venezuela, he was at the head of an army of near 25,000 men. There was an apparent prospect then of pacifying New Grenada, of succouring Peru, of reducing Chili, and attacking Buenos Ayres with advantage, as the colony was rent with intestine divisions.

But how were the wounds then bleeding to be healed? No sooner had Morillo entered in triumph into Caraccas, than he erected a Junta of Sequestration, which confiscated the goods of all who had taken part in the insurrection, and even of all such as had not opposed it. In one or other of these classes, was included all who had quitted the country, and even those who had remained in it from compulsion; and that no kind of property might escape these confiscations, an obligation was imposed of making donatives, a sort of forced loan or rather military contribution, as no promise was held out of reimbursement.

This mode of healing wounds, was not likely to calm the effervescence of the provinces, on their submission to the Spanish domination. From that era an army, deemed competent to hold in subjection all Spanish America, appeared impotent to curb even some insubdued parts by a regimen so detested. Even

Events soon proved that the tyrannical system which had been adopted was not only unjust and cruel, but unsound, impolitic and dangerous. In fact, Morillo was obliged to convert grand military operations into contracted and partial measures, slow and ineffectual operations. His own army consisted of 6000 Europeans, 3000 Venezuelians under Morales, the stationary regiment of Porto Vico, and two or three thousand men of the troops of Santa Martha. The fleet that was to second him in his attack on Carthagena, consisted of three frigates, two corvettes, a number of brigs, and goëlettes, thirteen feluccas armed with sixteen pounders, and eight inch howitzers, eleven bongos, with eighteen and twenty-four pounders, and fifty-six transports, the sailors of which were to reinforce the ships of war.

This force seemed able to take or destroy, a city whose garrison was only 4000 men, scattered in fortifications very extensive: but Morillo's operations were confined to a blockade that lasted 112 days. The brave defenders displayed the most heroic perseverance, in enduring a famine more dreadful than the enemy. They had only forty-three days provision, and though each day witnessed the fall of their best men, and their stock of provisions was exhausted, they dismounted their cavalry, and horse-flesh with that of mules and asses, was distributed regularly in their rations. At last they were reduced to eat viands the most unpalatable, the grass of the public places, the vilest animals, and even the leather that was to cover trunks, coaches, and the saddles of horses. On the 12th of Nov. 1815, Morillo attacked with the flower of his army, the advanced position of La Popa, which was defended by 97 men worn down with hunger; so vigorously did they repulse the assailants, that they received from the government of Carthagena, in token of satisfaction, three dozen of ox leathers as a supplementary ration.

A hundred vessels that were to bring provisions being cast away, without hopes of obtaining any, the remainder of the garrison determined to cut their way through the Spanish force of the cross-batteries. They embarked with such of the inhabitants as would follow them in nine ships, only three of which were armed with a sixteen pounder. This intrepid flotilla had to run through the fire of both ships and batteries,

dispersing the feluccas and bongos that would obstruct their passage. Arriving at Bocachica, the gullet or mouth of the roadstead, they nailed up the artillery of the forts, embarked the male population of the neighbouring villages, which served them for a garrison, and passed through the Spanish squadron in despite of all their efforts: as gallant a feat of arms as any presented in the history of South America.

The village of Bocachica, wherein the women, children and sick were left, sent a deputation to General Morillo, then at a little distance; he entered it with his division, and though he had met with no resistance, and taken to breakfast with him the officer who had brought the keys, in less than half an hour he cut to pieces the 500 individuals whom he found in the place. This massacre became the signal to multiplied executions, successively perpetrated for a length of time after. The most distinguished characters were the first sufferers, but no obscurity of private life could be secure from danger.

When Morillo marched from Carthagena to Santa Fé de Bogota, his passage was marked in every place by gibbets, that along the roads and public places shewed bleeding heads and dis severed limbs to the passengers. When he entered the capital, in the capitulation an entire amnesty was the principal article; it was, however in the midst of fetes given by the inhabitants to celebrate the return of peace, sealed by the solemn promise of royal clemency, that Morillo published lists of proscription that have not left a single family without reason to lament a loss.

Considering this mode of ruling as a political experiment, its results prove evidently that the most cruel excesses of oppression cannot even plead the merit of a criminal utility. Morillo calculated on deciding the fate of all the Spanish provinces by the taking of Carthagena, and the destruction of those who had relied on his word; but a very little time served to undeceive him. The hopes of vengeance made those again take up arms who had laid them down; bands of guerillas were formed in all parts of Venezuela, led by the generals, Paez, Sarasa, Sedenó, Roxas, and a number of other chiefs, and every where they gained advantages over the Spaniards. Arismendi put himself at the head of the insurgents of Margarita, and destroyed the garrison which Morillo

morillo had left in that island; all attempts to retake that important post have been repulsed. When the Spaniards in 1817, received a reinforcement of 4000 men from Europe, to repair the immense losses their army had sustained, Morillo undertook to carry Margarita sword in hand; but the massacre of the women and children that fell into his hands on disembarking, was a warning to the inhabitants of what they might expect; and to the number of 400 they attacked the Spaniards with such fury, as to put the whole to flight, and cut off one half of their invaders.

Fresh enemies appeared on all sides, to render the situation of Morillo critical. The remains of the garrison of Carthagena, that had retired to Jamaica and St. Domingo, under the orders of General Bolivar, embarked in the flotilla of Admiral Brion, and the cause of independence once more beheld, in Venezuela, regular armies fighting under its banners. Morillo was forced to withdraw his armies from New Grenada into this province, and every where guerillas, often without regular arms, attacked the Spanish posts, holding them in constant alarm, so that they were pent up in their *casas fuertes*, a sort of block-houses. The two brothers Negras, partisans, penetrated even to the environs of Santa Fé, the residence of the Viceroy, and where

almost all the remaining royalist force was concentrated. They carried off a number of convoys that were repairing thither, and received augmentations even from those sent to fight against them. General Santander, assisted by the government of Venezuela, collected all the corps in the province of Casanares, beat the troops sent against him, and carried on a very successful war. General Morillo, after losing all the levies he had made in the country, besides 20,000 European soldiers that he had brought to America or received afterwards, was at length confined to the occupation of one part only of the province of Caraccas, hedged round with mountains and terminated by the sea. The independents, who on his arrival had only the isle of Margarita, are now masters of the provinces of Guyana, Cumana, Barcelona, Varinas, Casanares and New Grenada, the whole of which are covered with guerillas.

If Morillo had appeared in the New World at the epoch of its discovery, like Pizarro, he might have traced, by his bloody exploits, a name in the histories of posterity; but it may safely be pronounced, that in an age like the present, his name and actions will be denounced with execrations, however great a favorite he may have been with the Spanish Inquisition, which raised him to the high dignity of Alguazil Major or chief usher of the Holy Office.

NOVELTIES OF FOREIGN LITERATURE.

IN a recent publication, on the Instruction of the Blind, by M. Guillie, Director General. &c. of the Royal Institution of the Blind at Paris. (and translated in London,) we find the following names of blind individuals that have been celebrated in the arts and sciences. In the page of history are preserved recollections of Diodorus, a profound geometrician and philosophical instructor of Cicero, Aufidius, Eusebius Asiaticus, Didymus of Alexandria, who had for his disciples, St. Jerome, Rufinus, Palladius and Isidore. To these may be added Aboulola, the first of the Arabian poets, Sir John Gower, the most ancient author in English, Margaret of Ravenna, so famous for her knowledge and virtues, Malaval, Comiers, and Sanderson who gave lectures on Newton, in Cambridge. Diderot brought into notice a remarkable character, the blind man of Puiz-

eaux, and in our own times, M. Huber, of Geneva appears author of a truly valuable treatise on bees and ants; also Messrs. Pougens, Berard, Isaac Roques, and among the pupils of the institution, Le Sueur, Avisse, and several others.

In the sphere of the arts, the number of blind proficient is considerable; among these we may class, in the first rank, the statuary Gombasius de Volterra, Anastasi the Roman painter, who after he became blind, applied to the study of mechanics, and from his models, the vapour baths of the hospital of St. Louis were executed; also the organist Chauvel, the composer Carulli, Givet music master, &c.

The above work terminates with poetical pieces, among which are an ode of Metastasio, translated by M. J. Roques, the fable of the Rose and Caterpillar, the epistle 'To my last Chemise,' and

and the Petition to the Minister of Police against Cabriolets, by M. Avisse. The work treats at large of the employments assigned, &c. and is embellished with a number of plates, illustrative of the text.

The *Revue Encyclopedique*, has the following remarks on Faulkner's History of Kensington. The royal palace situated in the village of Kensington, contains a numerous collection of ancient paintings, most of which belonged to Charles I. After his death they were dispersed, but again sought for and re-purchased by James II., William III., and Queen Caroline, and were distributed in fifteen apartments of Kensington Palace. They were sinking into oblivion when the late king directed Mr. West, President of the Royal Academy, to examine and make a catalogue of them. This catalogue forms an essential part of Mr. Faulkner's work. Another part not less interesting, is the description of the baronial manor of Lord Holland; the mansion of which was erected in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The library is uncommonly rich in books and Spanish MSS. Among the latter are several theatrical pieces, autographs of Lopez de Vega.

The following account of Kotzebue's Journey into Persia, &c. is from a foreign journal. M. Kotzebue, captain in the Russian service, and chevalier of the order of St. Wladimir, is son of the unfortunate Kotzebue, and was attached in quality of mathematician, to the embassy last sent by the Emperor Alexander to the court of Persia. On his return he published a journal of the mission. The embassy arrived at Tauris, May 19, 1817, being received and entertained by Abbas Mirza. This prince is zealously endeavouring to introduce European civilization into the Persian dominions, and he has already brought the army into a state of regular discipline. He has formed a corps of artillery, and with the help of some able English officers has effected many reforms in a very little time. Considering the dread and aversion with which the Persians survey all attempts at innovation, it is wonderful to reflect on the obstacles that have been already surmounted. The king approves of his plans, and supports him with all his might. He has nominated him heir to the throne, in consideration of his su-

perior talents, the gentleness of his character, and from his mother being of the family of Kadjor, from which the Shah himself is descended. The eldest brother, who has in his government several provinces in the southern parts of the kingdom, is jealous of this choice, and exerts all his influence to excite distrust and suspicion in the principal Persian families. The new measures he represents as derogatory to the national honour, and destructive of the customs, manners, and perhaps even the religion of the state.

The conductors express their regret that the author has not annexed to his narrative a satisfactory chart of the Russian provinces through which he passed, as a number of towns, mountains and rivers occur, not to be found in any geographical maps of Asia.

Dr. L. Spalding, a learned physician of New York, in a pamphlet which he has lately published, announces the circumstance of a plant commonly called scull-cap (the *Scutellaria Lat. riflora* of Linnæus) as being a preventive of, and cure for the hydrophobia, and that it has been in use as such more than fifty years. It is described as having never failed of a sanative effect. It is recommended as fitter for use when dried and reduced to powder, than when fresh. The testimony of several American physicians is superadded to that of Dr. Spalding. The name of the person who first used it is not known, but Messrs. Deveer, father and son, are entitled to the praise of having first introduced it into general practice.

A French Journal, in its review of an English poem entitled Parga, gives vent to the following sentiments. There are few events in history that unfold an assemblage of more revolting treasons, than the cession of Parga to the Turks by the English government. The blackest perfidy concealed under the appearance of protection, the cruelty and despotism of barbarians, exemplified by Christians towards their brethren, a ferocious system of egotism and insensibility, all concur to render this treaty for ever odious. It is but justice to add that the great body of the English nation has highly disapproved of such criminality. The Edinburgh Review, and almost all the opposition Journals, have openly denounced ministers for the stain

stain with which they have sullied the glory of Great Britain. The poem itself is described, as occasionally beautiful and teeming with noble sentiments, but on the whole, as wanting that fire and force that should pierce with anathemas the enemies of honour and liberty.

The number of persons imprisoned in Paris, civil and military, in November last year, was 4429. This appears from a statistic table on population published in the *Moniteur*.

Of 199 suicides or attempts at suicide, lately in Paris and its environs, within three months, 137 were of men and 62 of women. Of married persons were 102, and of those in celibacy 97; as to the motives, they have been fixed at bad conduct. The lottery and gaming 28; from the fear of reproach, 6; from domestic chagrins, maladies, disgust of living, 65; from disappointments, &c. in love, 17; from wretchedness of circumstances, 47; motives unknown, 36; 146 actual suicides; 53 attempts.

M. Seidel, Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers, in his work entitled '*Historical Notices on the Prussian Fortresses*,' has carried his researches so far as to trace the original construction of fortifications, and the progress of the art, in a series of ages from 789 to 1713, and more particularly since the invention of gunpowder. The publication is truly valuable from the historical details with which it abounds, as it contains a description of all the fortresses at which the troops of Brandenburg have been employed, with narratives of the sieges. The last of these is that of the siege of Keyzerswart, blocked up by the Prince of Anhalt, in the war of the Spanish succession. The author evinces a knowledge of his profession not merely confined to the mechanical parts, but embracing its most enlarged and profound objects of investigation.

M. D'Arndt has published at Frankfurt a treatise on the origin and various affinities of the languages of Europe. It appears as a supplement to the comparative dictionary of all languages, that was commenced under the auspices of the Empress Catharine, a work in which this author was a zealous coadjutor. Its explications shew that many nations now remotely separated, were once intimately allied, and they

throw a great light on many obscure points of ancient history. The first volume comprises all the languages of Europe and Asia, and some of Africa. The second contains notices relative to the origin of languages and people, extracts from ancient historians who have handled the same subject, and a very curious approximation of fifteen words in two hundred languages. The style is marked by simplicity, perspicuity and animation, so that the general reader, not peculiarly attached to philological studies, will find the matter interesting.

An original work has appeared, tending to illustrate the early Batavian history, entitled: *A Memoir of the Factions of the Houks and the Cabillaux, &c.* by M. de Jonge, Adjunct Archivist of the kingdom of the Low Countries. The above political parties and their quarrels, make a considerable figure in the Dutch annals, under the government of the Counts, in the 14th and 15th centuries. The author from his situation, has had access to the archives at large of the Netherlands, and from authentic documents, for the most part unknown, has illustrated many points of history. This work is unique in its kind, and is considered as a truly classical one in the foreign journals.

A work has appeared at Milan, intitled the costume of ancient and modern nations; it is very curious, and executed with much correctness. It may seem especially intended for actors, who from ignorance of this subject, often spoil the effect of their characters. Some of its learned researches are applied to the best pieces of Metastasio, Alfieri, &c. and to certain popular ballets. At the head of every chapter, is a figure engraved in clair obscure, by a process never before employed in Italy. The figure gives occasion to remarks illustrative of the colour and shape of apparel, as ascertained from the writings and monuments of Antiquity. The figures of Appius Claudius, of the Lictor, of Virginia, of slaves and serfs, of Zephyrus, Mentor, Penelope, &c. are represented, with other pictures describing the different postures of personages. Occasionally are interspersed very just reflections on certain glaring faults of the Italian actors, who are charged with being to this day ignorant of their art, though otherwise

otherwise well disposed to practise it with honour to themselves and their functions. The author it is to be hoped,

will continue his labours, so advantageous for artists in general, as well as for the Italian.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

AT a late anniversary meeting of the *historical society of New York*, a discourse was pronounced, the object of which was to illustrate the memory of those enlightened and virtuous characters, that since the first establishment of colonies in the New World, have contributed to the progress of civilization, and to the propagation of religion, morality, literature and liberty. These benefactors to humanity, he groupes into a kind of family picture.

In tracing the first invasion by the Spaniards, who, under the mask of religion, scattered rapine and murder throughout the country, the orator, Mr. G. C. Verplank, designates Las Casas as the first to vindicate the rights of the oppressed Indians, and he is here described as their tutelary angel. He is characterised as one of those rare mortals that nature occasionally produces to enlighten, adorn and comfort their fellow creatures. He had, however, to struggle with calumny, but his memory found in France a generous defender, Gregoire, who, says the orator, is treading in his steps, devoting his life and labours to the diffusion of liberal principles and to acts of humanity. But like Casas, he also has been exposed alternately to the reproaches of fanaticism and incredulity; he came out of the furnace of revolutionary trials like gold purified, being the protector of letters and arts, when they were proscribed, though full of enthusiasm for the genuine principles of the primitive French revolution.

In those wretched times, when a bloody intolerance was desolating Europe, America had the glory of exhibiting the first example of religious liberty. The legislator who first sanctioned the rights of conscience, was Roger Williams, who has been justly surnamed, the Lycurgus of America. He was a puritan, and while he was promulgating his sage and humane principles among the inhabitants of the southern colonies, a Roman catholic nobleman, George Calvert, Lord Baltimore, animated by the same spirit, was labouring to procure a charter, and to draw up a code of laws for the colony of Maryland.

These admirable examples there were none to imitate for near half a century, when in 1682, William Penn founded the government of Pennsylvania. Here was a political undertaking of things as they ought to be; here legislation appeared in 'naked majesty.' Penn's system was founded on justice, benevolence and liberty. All his institutions bear the impress of these virtues. With his name, we may worthily associate that of the great and venerable Locke, author of the constitution of the two Carolinas; this performance alone might suffice to hand down his name, with commendation, to posterity.

The brilliant character and exploits of General Oglethorpe, founder of Georgia, form a contrast to the mild and gentle endowments of Locke. Oglethorpe was a statesman, an orator and a warrior, but the protector of letters and the friend of humanity. He lived till 1785, having witnessed the universal recognition of the colony which he had founded, as a sovereign and independent state.

Dean Berkeley, a native of Ireland, and a friend of General Oglethorpe, was zealous to promote knowledge and the means of its culture, in America, as well as in the West Indies. Mr. Thomas Hallis was yet more highly distinguished as a benefactor to American literature. His father and himself may be considered as the founders of Harvard College.

Among other friends of liberty in Europe, who have been indeed auxiliaries to the prosperity of America, and who contributed to its independence, the orator quotes the late professor Luzac, of Leyden, editor of the gazette of that city. This journal, written in French, passed as the journal of European diplomatics, during the times of the American contest and revolution. The editor laid out all his talents in pleading the cause of liberty, and his influence on the enlightened spirits of the continent, was favourable to the arduous struggle of the Americans. Nor is that unfortunate prince forgot, whose arms were so successfully employed in America, and whose name and memory must ever inspire all true Americans with

with sentiments of veneration and gratitude.

The national university of Tubingen, in Wurtemberg, which frequently proposes as subjects of its prizes, questions of public interest, has invited, in one of its programmes, a discussion on the trial by jury—to point out its best mode of organization in criminal matters, to furnish data as to its original institution and the different forms it has acquired in European states, its advantages and defects.

The programme of the royal athenæum of Paris, for 1820, assumes that the society is now in the 36th year of its establishment, under the successive names of museum, lyceum and athenæum. It has weathered all the storms of the revolution, having never suspended its labours or ceased to be frequented. From its sittings have issued a number of celebrated works, such as the course of literature of La Harpe, the system of chemical knowledge of Fourcroy, the history of Italian literature, by Ginguiné, &c., besides daily lectures on different branches of the sciences. There are three distinct halls, one for conversation, and society, another for reading and a third for the ladies. All the journals and principal periodical works are taken in, and there is a well furnished library. Under the name of museum, the unfortunate Pilatre de Rosier was its principal support, but in 1785, after his death, Monsieur, the Count de Provence, (now Louis XVIII) assisted by characters of rank and talents, enlarged its plan, &c. appropriated till then only to the sciences. It then assumed the name of Lyceum.

In the state of New York, there is a *Medical Society*, that in general presides over the faculty, and has a corresponding member in every town of the state. The annual meeting is at Albany, the seat of government, where three censors are appointed for each of the four grand medical divisions of the union.

The *College of Medicine and Surgery* of the state of New York has delivered this year, 37 diplomas of doctors of physic.

At the sitting of the Rouen Society of emulation, June 9th, a silver medal, as a mark of honorary encouragement, MONTHLY MAG. No. 347.

was granted to Messrs. Godefroy, &c. for their perfect imitation of the Madras handkerchiefs, as to fineness of thread, preparation, and lustre; their cotton has the yellowish tint of the Siam, and the vapourish or smoaky colours of the true Madras. Their handkerchiefs are now preferred to those of India, and have a brisk circulation in the south of France, Spain, and the colonies. A similar medal has been decreed to M. Lebreton, of Rouen, for an improvement in the organ, rendering it much easier to touch, by a new disposition of the key, so as to prevent the disagreeable noise that is commonly heard. His organ comprises 5 octaves and a half.

Among other prizes to be distributed by the *French academy*, in its annual sitting of August, 1821, appears the programme of that of eloquence: “to determine in what consists the poetic genius, and how it is to be discriminated independent of the diversity of languages and the forms of versification, in all the different kinds, from the apoepe to the apologue.” The works of the candidates are not to be sent later than May 15th, at farthest. For 1822, the subject of the prize of eloquence to be, “An Eulogium of Le Sage.”

M. Jakob, Counsellor of State, Chevalier and Professor in the University of Halle, in a tract on academical discipline in the *Prussian Universities*, observes, that for some time past, numerous complaints have been lodged against the German Universities, so as to excite apprehensions that governments might interfere with their internal economy, which he conceives would be a fatal blow to the dissemination of literature and the sciences. The author admits that the universities are susceptible of amelioration, and he makes it his business to point them out so as to do no injury to academical liberty. Of that liberty, the definition he gives, is, that the professors convey their instructions, each, according to conscience, and not in conformity with any prescribed formula, and that none be compelled to avow his credence in any positive dogma, which militates against his conviction. No human power to restrain them from freely expressing their sentiments, and defending the same against all attacks.

The academic liberty of students, he makes to consist in a free access to instruction

struction of every kind; that each be allowed to select the sort of lectures most agreeable to his wants or inclination; to be the regulator of his own conduct in general; to allow a free developement of the intellectual faculties, with no power to impress opinions incompatible with conscience. M. Jakob intimates that this liberty may be ill understood or pushed to excess, and he indicates the means of remedying the inconvenience.

The anniversary meeting of the Royal Geological Society of Cornwall, was held in the Museum, Penzance, on Tuesday, October 3, when the secretary, Dr. FORBES, read a very elaborate memoir On the Temperature of Mines; a subject which of late years has attracted much attention, but which had received little or no notice in Cornwall previously to the institution of this society. In this paper the author in the first place detailed the result of thermometrical observations, made by himself and others, in numerous mines, as well in Cornwall as in other countries; from all of which it resulted that the temperature of the air, water, and earth in mines, as shown by the thermometer, progressively but irregularly increased from a few hundred feet beneath the surface to the greatest depths yet attained by the miner: the maximum temperature in the deepest mines of Cornwall (1300 to 1400 feet) being about 80 degrees of Fahrenheit, or 28 degrees above the mean of the climate. As the existence of so great a temperature as this so near the surface, and still more the seemingly progressive and most rapid increase of it in descending, are at first sight circumstances very startling to our pre-conceived notions, and still more so when traced to the conclusions to which they necessarily lead. The author of the memoir, previously to coming to any opinion as to the site or source of this high temperature, discussed the many hypothetical objections that can be advanced against the existence of an internal source of heat in the body of the earth. We have not space to notice all these, nor to notice any of them fully. The following among others, were particularly adduced and insisted on: 1. The fact that the degree of elevation above the sea does not affect the temperature of mines; mountain-mines, at equal depths below the surface, being as warm as those at the sea level. 2. The differ-

ence of temperature in mines of the same depth under the surface. 3. If so high a temperature existed at so comparatively small depths, ought not the law of the equilibrium of caloric to render this perceptible at the *very surface* of the earth? Ought not the temperature of our deep wells and copious springs to be the mean of *this internal temperature and the external or atmospheric temperature conjoined*, and not of the latter only, as is the fact? 4. Besides noticing the fact of the very low temperature of deep seas and lakes, as bearing on the same point, Dr. Forbes brought proofs that the temperature of several abandoned mines filled with water for years, to the depth at least of seven hundred feet, is not greater than the mean temperature of Cornwall. These and many other considerations naturally led the author to enquire into the various possible sources of extraneous temperature that are found in mines, and to the examination of how far these will go in accounting for their high temperature: an inquiry, moreover, rendered more natural and necessary by the fact, fully proved by the author of the memoir, of the presence or absence of miners occasioning a difference often of 6, 8, or 10 degrees of temperature in the same mine, or in different mines similarly circumstanced in other respects. The various sources of extraneous temperature noticed by Dr. Forbes were: 1, candles; 2, gunpowder; 3, friction and percussion; 4, the bodies of the miners; 5, the diminished capacity of air for caloric, in deep mines, in consequence of the condensation caused by the increased height of the atmospheric column. In estimating the effect of the four first sources, the author entered into minute calculations founded on the experiments of various philosophers, and illustrated the whole by application to the case of a single mine. The mine chosen for this purpose was the magnificent copper mine of Dolcoath, which employs (under-ground) 750 persons, consumes monthly 3000lbs. of gunpowder, and 5000lbs. of candles; is 1400 feet deep, and contains within it upwards of seven millions of cubic feet of excavated space. By Dr. F.'s calculations it appeared probable that a quantity of *air* might be heated daily in Dolcoath by the various extraneous causes mentioned, from the temperature of 52 to 63 deg. (which was considered the mean temperature of all the air contained in the mine) sufficient

sufficient to fill it thrice, or about 21 millions of cubic feet. Applied to *water*, the same quantity of caloric will raise, from the temperature of 52 to 77 deg. (the mean temperature of the water in the mine) only 2,300 cubic feet per day; but the pumps of Dolcoath bring up daily upwards of 120,000 cubic feet of water of this temperature! From this, therefore, it is evident that the extraneous sources of caloric in mines, although very important and more considerable than has usually been allowed, entirely fail in accounting for the temperature found in them.

Another paper on the same subject, by Mr. R. W. Fox, of Falmouth, was also read, being the second on this interesting topic presented by this gentleman to the society. Mr. Fox's paper was chiefly occupied in detailing observations on the temperature made in upwards of ten mines, and exhibited the results in tables. From these, Mr. Fox drew the conclusion, that the temperature of the earth in Cornwall, progressively increases as we descend nearly in the ratio of one degree of Fahrenheit for every sixty or seventy feet.

A report has been published of the proceedings of the *Philanthropic Society of Paris*, for the year 1819, which was read in the sitting of March 16th, 1820. It contains, among other details, relating to dispensaries, medical aid, benefactors, legacies, &c. a general account

of the receipts and expences: the former amount to 143,867 francs and upwards; the latter to 131,761 francs and upwards. The management of this society cannot be intrusted to better hands.

There are two institutions at Paris, one for the blind, and the other for the deaf and dumb, that every month have ten public exercises; in these the numerous pupils are examined as to the object of their studies, and the spectators themselves may thereby appreciate the nature and utility of the plan and mode of culture. Exclusive of religious and moral instruction, also in logic and reasoning, writing reading and arithmetic, the art of design, the elements of geometry, geography and history, the deaf and dumb are also employed in mechanics, joiner's work, and in a number of small fabrications, curious and ingenious.

In the institution for deaf and dumb, there are at least 70 pupils, including the girls, who occupy a partition entirely separate. The number of deaf and dumb throughout France, is estimated at 9000. M. the Abbé Sicard, is at present preparing a synopsis of all such institutions as have been established, not only in France, (where there are upwards of 20) but throughout all the known countries. This, as a comparative measure, may lead to satisfactory suggestions and ameliorations.

NEW PATENTS AND MECHANICAL INVENTIONS.

To HENRY TRITTON, ESQ. of *Battersea*, for the *Invention of an Improved Apparatus for Filtration*.—February, 1820.

MR. T. proposes to exhaust the air from the receiver below, so that the pressure of the atmosphere above, acting upon the liquor, may tend to force it through the filtre more expeditiously. The liquor to be filtered is poured into a vessel, in the lower part of which is a strainer or sheet of metal filled with small holes, from the bottom of this vessel below the strainer is a pipe leading into a receiver, from which the filtered liquor is drawn off, and attached to this receiver is an air-pump for the purpose of exhausting it. When the filtering vessel is filled with liquor, the air-pump in the receiver is put into action, which produces a partial vacuum in the receiver, and in the filtering vessel below the strainer, when, as the air

cannot pass through the liquor, the weight of a column of the atmosphere, equal to the surface of the filtering vessel, will act upon the liquor and tend considerably to force it through the filtre. In order still further to facilitate the operation and extend the surface of filtration, it is proposed to place two or more boxes filled with holes within the filtering vessel, but standing free from the bottom or sides, so that the liquor may be enabled to flow round them on all sides, and pass through to their interior, whence it is intended to descend by pipes into the lower part of the filtering vessel.

To ANTHONY RADFORD STRUTT, esq. of *Mackeney, Derbyshire*, *Cotton Spinner*; for *Improvements in the Construction of Locks and Latches*.—Oct. 18, 1819.

Mr. Strutt describes his ingenious invention in the manner following: that

that is to say; *First*, in a number of levers which are acted upon by the key near the centre, and have their notches (which allow the bolt to be shot when they all correspond) at the circumference; and these plates or levers may either be made to return to their places by a spring, or fall by their own weight when that is sufficient. By this, a small movement of the key produces a large one of the circumference; great space is obtained for the false notches, and room for several working notches to be brought into action by different keys when requisite, which keys are not at all like one another. This allows of key, sub-master key, and grand-master key. *Second*, in securing the lock upon the door, or in fastening the lid to the lock, so that it cannot either be taken off the door, or taken in pieces to inspect the interior, without the assistance of the master key. A decided difference between this lock and those in use is, that in the lock now in use the key passes the wards, or puts them into the proper position, and also moves the bolt. In this lock the key has only to put the levers into the right position and the bolt is moved by the hand.

Mr. Strutt then illustrates the details with drawings, for which we refer to the *Repertory*.

The advantages attempted to be obtained by the Patentee of this lock (which was originally invented for private use) are, *perfect security, simplicity, strength, durability, and moderate price*: and a construction allowing the use of *one master-key* to a very great number of locks.

The security of the lock depends on combination carried to a very great extent, so far that any person acquainted with the principle, would never think of attempting to pick a lock of this kind: in addition to this, the deceiving notches on the edges of the plates or levers most effectually mislead the pick-lock, and make him think he is proceeding properly, when he is as far from doing so as possible.

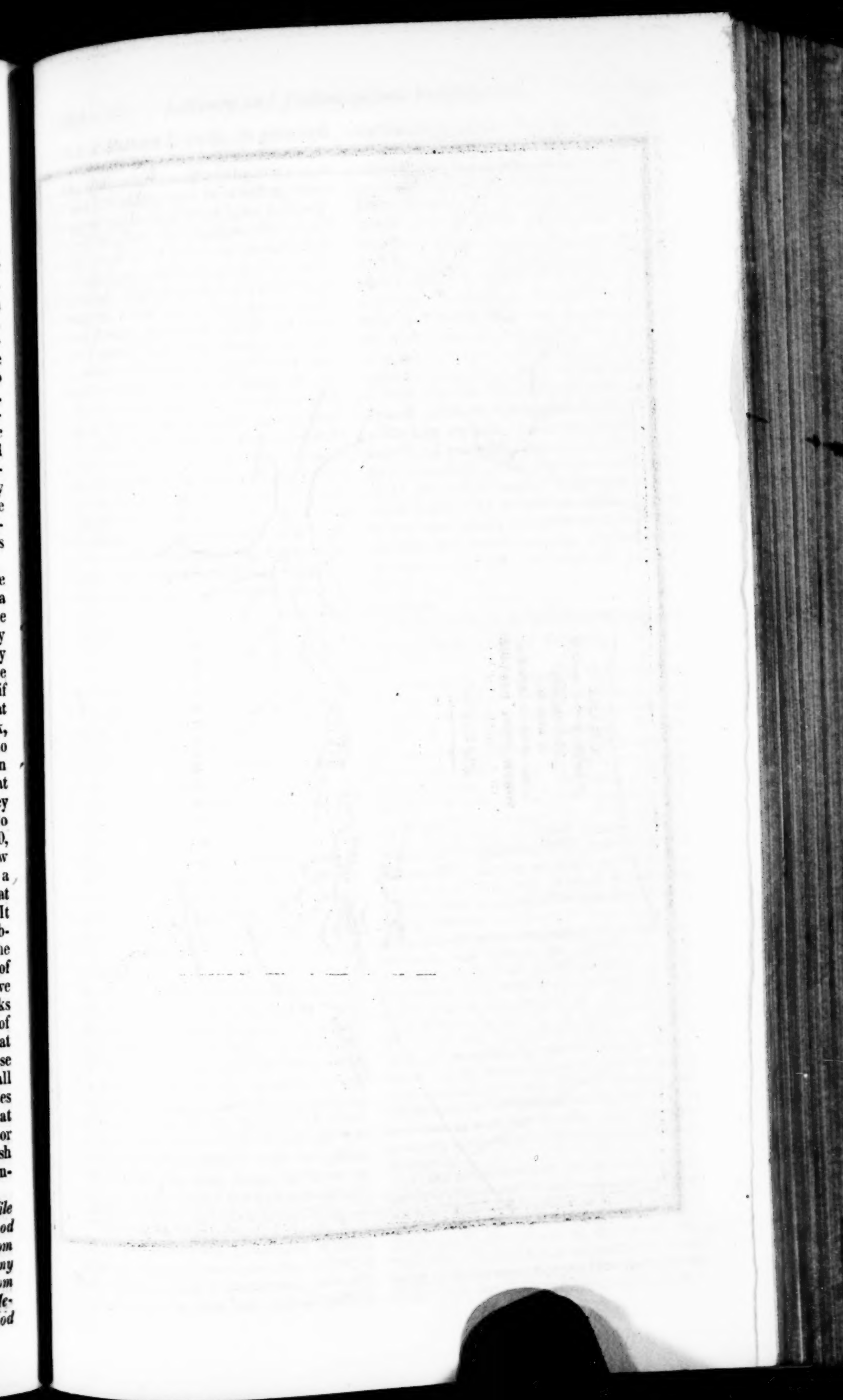
Much has been said about the facility of making false keys to any locks of moderate price; in this lock the key acts upon the plates near their centre, and the notches (which allow the bolt to be shot when they coincide) are at the circumference; hence the slightest variation in the false keys from the true one causes these notches not to coincide, and till that is the case the locks cannot be opened. It must also be re-

membered, that the true key is made at random, and the notches in the plates made afterwards. Now the chances are almost innumerable against the steps on the web of the key being any regular curve, or the curve of one step being similar to the curve of another step. It is impossible too, for any person to ascertain on what part of each step of the key each plate or lever rests: and the difficulty of taking any impression in wax, &c. sufficiently accurate to work from, will be very obvious to any person conversant with this subject.

For the strength, simplicity, and durability, of this lock, it will only be necessary to say, that the parts are all large and strong, the friction very trifling, and the use of springs unnecessary in all larger sorts of locks, such as are used for doors, gates, &c. This, in external or damp situations, contributes materially to their durability.

It allows of a master-key to a suite of any number of locks, and even of a sub-master-key, without increasing the works, or diminishing the simplicity in the least degree: for suppose any number of locks of the same size to be made, each having a different key; if another key, having its steps made at random, was introduced into each lock, and a set of nicks cut in the plates to allow the bolts to be shot, it would then be a master-key capable of opening that set of locks. Again, let another key be made at random and introduced into any part of that set, say 10, 20, or 30, and nicks made in the plates to allow the bolts to shoot, that would then be a sub-master-key, capable of opening that 10, 20, or 30 locks and no others. It must be observed, that the space obtained on the circumference of the plates is so very large, as to allow of several sets of nicks, and yet to leave an immense number of changes. Locks in suits made capable of millions of changes. Another advantage is, that if the master-key to a large set of these locks is lost (a very serious thing in all other locks,) the nicks in the plates brought into action by that key, may at a very trifling expence be soldered or otherwise filled up, a new key and fresh nicks made, and the lost key thus rendered entirely useless.

To MR. URIAH HADDOCK, of Mile End, Chemist, for an improved Method of producing inflammable Gas from Pit Coal, superior in purity to any other inflammable Gas produced from the same Substance by the Method



thod or Methods hitherto in practice.
—May 4, 1819.

Mr. Haddock describes the nature of his said invention, and in what manner the same is to be performed, as follows: In the first place, he charges the retort with a quantity of pit-coal proportionate to the size thereof, and then adds thereto one eighth part, by weight, of well-burnt fresh lime, baryta, strontia, or any other alkaline earth or substance, having a strong affinity for sulphur, such substance being first perfectly freed from carbonic acid, but he prefers lime, as being the cheapest, and, in his opinion, best adapted to the purpose. He next causes the products emitted from the retort to pass through a red-hot cylinder, or other shaped vessel, filled with well burnt fresh lime, free from carbonic acid, or with any other substance or substances free from carbonic acid, oxygen, ammonia, or sulphur, and not possessing the property of giving an injurious quality to

carburetted hydrogen gas. He introduces such lime, or other substance or substances, to check the too rapid progress of the volatile ingredients emitted from the retort, in order that any yet undecomposed petroleum may be converted into carburetted hydrogen. But for this purpose he prefers lime, or any other alkaline earthy substance, or substances, having a strong affinity for sulphur, such lime, or other alkaline earth, substance or substances, being free, as before directed, from carbonic acid, oxygen, ammonia, or sulphur.

The red-hot cylinder, or other shaped vessel, must be immediately connected with the retort, so as to prevent as much as possible, the condensation of any petroleum. He then causes the gas to be passed through a washer of water, acidulated with sulphuric acid, or any acidulated water capable of fixing ammonia; and he afterwards continues the process in the manner hitherto in practice.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

WE have great satisfaction in being able to confirm our anticipations in regard to the safe return and success of Capt. PARRY, and the expedition sent out in May, 1819, to ascertain the practicability of a passage to the Great Pacific Ocean by the North American seas. Our opinion was founded on the skill and zeal of the commander, on the excellent equipment of the vessels, and also on the certainty that former expeditions have failed from the want of that prudence, courage and preparation, which are necessary to accomplish such an object. We have laid before our readers, a Chart of the route pursued in this voyage, and of the discoveries made; and here subjoin various documents which have appeared in the daily prints with some additional details of our own. The journal of an intelligent officer will probably appear in the next or next number but one of the *Journal of Voyages and Travels*; and of course the journals of Capt. Parry will be given to the world, in due form, as soon as they can be prepared for publication.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Admiralty Office, Nov. 4, 1820.

Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant William Edward Parry, commanding his Majesty's ship *Hecla* (lately employed with the *Griper* gun-brig, on a Voyage of Discovery

in the Arctic Seas,) to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated his Majesty's ship *Hecla*, West Coast of Davis's Strait, lat. 79 deg. 41 min. N. long. 69 deg. 17 min. W. Sept. 5.

SIR—I avail myself of an unexpected opportunity by the *Lee*, of Hull, whaler, to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that his Majesty's ships under my orders succeeded in discovering a passage through Lancaster Sound into the Polar Sea, and penetrated during the summer of 1819, as far as the longitude of 112½ deg. West of Greenwich, between the parallels of 74 deg. and 75 deg. North latitude.

In this space twelve islands have been discovered, and named the Islands of New Georgia, in honour of his Majesty. The expedition wintered in a harbour on the south side of the largest of these islands (called Melville Island), in latitude 74 deg. 47 min. N. and longitude 110 deg. 47 min. W. and proceeded to the westward immediately on the breaking up of the ice at the commencement of the present season, the ships being in perfect condition, the officers and men in excellent health, and with every prospect of the final accomplishment of our enterprize.

At the south-west end of Melville Island, however, the quantity and magnitude of the ice was found to increase so much, that for sixteen days (being above one third of the whole navigable season in that part of the Polar Sea,) it was found impossible to penetrate to the westward beyond the meridian of

113 deg. 47 min. W.; in order, therefore, that no time might be lost, I determined to try what could be done in a more southern latitude, and for that purpose ran back along the edge of the ice, which had hitherto formed a continuous barrier to the south of us, in order to look out for any opening which might favour the plan I had in view: in this endeavour I was also disappointed, and the season being so far advanced as to make it a matter of question whether, with the remaining resources, the object of the enterprise could now be persevered in, with any hope of success, I consulted the principal officers of the expedition, who were unanimously of opinion that nothing more could be done, and that it was on that account advisable to return to England.

In this opinion it was impossible for me, under existing circumstances, not to concur, and I trust that the detailed account of our proceedings, which I shall shortly have the honour to lay before their Lordships, will prove highly satisfactory, and that, though our exertions have not been crowned with complete success, they will not be found discreditable to the naval honour of our country.

I beg you will be pleased to acquaint their Lordships, that having proposed to survey the west coast of Davis's Straights, previous to my return, and being desirous of losing as little as possible of the remaining part of the present season, which is favourable for the navigation of these seas, I have not considered it right to detain the expedition for the purpose of transmitting by the *Lee*, a more full account of this voyage; I have only, therefore, to add, that having accomplished the object now in view, I hope to reach England by the first week in November. I have the honour to be, &c.

W. E. PARRY, Lieut. and Com.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, Nov. 4. — Lieut. Parry, accompanied by Captain Sabine, of the Royal Artillery, attached to the expedition, arrived at this office this morning. Lieutenant Parry states, that the officers and men of both vessels passed the winter without any considerable inconvenience, notwithstanding the intense cold (the thermometer having been so low as 55 deg. below zero;) and that only one man was lost, who died of a chronic disease of the heart.

Aberdeen Oct. 29.

The *Alison*, of Hull, spoke on the 18th September, the discovery ships, *Hecla* and *Griper*, homeward bound, in latitude 68 N. longitude 69 W. all well. They had wintered in latitude 75 N. longitude 115 W.

Lieutenant Parry entered by Lancaster Sound, proceeded directly over Capt. Ross's special chart of land, and reached, in the parallel of 74 or 75, 114 or 115 west, about 550 miles farther than Captain Ross asserted the Polar Sea to be navigable. In 90 they fell in with islands, which continued successively till they reached the extreme westerly point of one, where winter overtook them, and

they turned back and wintered in a snug harbour in 5 fathoms water. On the breaking up of the ice this season, attempts were made to proceed westerly, but immense barriers of ice from the Polar Sea to the northward, shut out all hope of succeeding in the parallel of 74; and before they could return to the eastward and renew the attempt in a lower latitude, the navigable season, which is confined to August and a few days in September, offered no reasonable chance of succeeding this year; independent of which, provisions would not have held out in so precarious and dangerous a navigation, for the winter. Lieutenant Parry is represented to possess all the peculiar talent and prowess for proceeding in this arduous undertaking, which will undoubtedly be accomplished by the shores of America, a continuity of land established, and from the radiation before mentioned, the passage is certain.

The crews of the vessels have conducted themselves as became men in such a momentous expedition. They have been particularly healthy, and returned to England with the loss of only one man, and that from casualty; what a powerful tribute to the discipline and care of the officers commanding, with the thermometer of Fahr. 55 deg. below zero, where the breath of every one in his sleeping place formed a sheet of ice over his head in the morning!

Aberdeen, Nov. 1.

We have sincere pleasure in communicating to the relatives of those brave men who devoted themselves to the service of their country on board the discovery ships, that after the perils of their long and arduous voyage, they are again within sight of their native land. The *Hecla*, came into our bay yesterday for provisions, and sailed in the afternoon for Leith Roads. Her gallant and intrepid commander, Captain Parry, accompanied by his astronomer, came on shore at Peterhead, on Monday, and passed through here yesterday, to go by land to London. They parted with the *Griper* in the North Sea, and she is expected up every hour. The *Hecla* encountered a heavy gale after parting with the *Griper*, and sustained some damage. Few particulars of their highly interesting voyage have yet transpired, the officers and crew of the vessel confining themselves to casual observations, until their commander shall have laid his journal before the Lords of the Admiralty. We understand that they wintered in latitude 75 N. and in their attempts to explore a passage to the Western Ocean, were as far as 111 W. They wintered in a snug bay, in Lancaster Sound, and did not get clear of the ice till the 5th of August this year. From October till February, or for about 100 days, they were in twilight; but with abundance of wholesome provisions, and other requisite comforts, they passed the time very agreeably. The crew were amused with games of every kind; and occasionally they acted plays

plays for mutual entertainment. As to the main object of the expedition, the discovery of a north west passage, we cannot yet speak with much confidence. One of the officers with whom we have conversed, entertains not the least doubt upon the subject; but we must wait for Lieutenant Parry's observations before we pronounce with certainty. The country will look with great anxiety for the publication of the Journal of this voyage. They have been out for about eighteen months, having sailed from Sheerness on the 18th of May, 1819.

We learn that the variation of the compass in Lancaster Sound was nearly S. W.; on the meridian of 100 deg. the magnetic pole was S. about 40 miles distant; in the wintering harbour, Melville Island, it was nearly S. E. dip. about 88 deg. Regent's Inlet was full of the black whale, and there were many deer on the islands and also many tents of the Esquimaux on Melville Island. Capt. Parry crossed Melville Island and travelled over the ice to Sabine Island. Coppermine River is laid down in the chart, according to Hearne, but is supposed to be 2 deg. too far N.

Archdeacon COXE, is preparing for the press, the Private and Confidential Correspondence of Charles Talbot, Duke of Shrewsbury, principal Minister to King William for a considerable period of his Reign. This Collection comprises his Epistolary Interchange with the King, as well as with Lords Somers, Sunderland, Oxford, Halifax, and other distinguished characters of the time; and is elucidated with historical and biographical notices; with a portrait of the Duke of Shrewsbury, from an original painting by Sir Peter Lely.

A prospectus has been circulated for printing an uniform edition of the whole Works of the Right Rev. Jeremy Taylor, D.D. Lord Bishop of Down, Connor, and Dromore, in 14 volumes octavo; to which will be prefixed a life of the Author, and a critical examination of his writings, by the Rev. R. HEBER, A. M. Canon of St. Asaph, Rector of Hodnet, and late Fellow of All Souls' College. The King's name for six copies, and those of seventeen Bishops, appear among the subscribers.

The first Part of Mr. DAVID BOOTH'S Analytical Dictionary of the English Language is now in the press. The same gentleman is also preparing for publication, a work to be entitled: The Morality of Human Nature, compared with that of Religious Systems, and with the Doctrines of Modern Philosophers.

An Illustration of Phrenology, is preparing, by Sir GEORGE S. MACKENZIE, Bart. F.R.S.L. and E., in one volume, 8vo. with 16 engravings, undertaken for the purpose of giving a succinct, and, as far as possible, a popular view of the New System of Philosophy, and of furnishing the Student with the means of satisfying himself of its truth, by instructing him in the art of observing.

Mr. ROBERTSON, whose local knowledge of the country and of the transactions, render him peculiarly competent to the task, has written the History of the late Revolution in Mexico, including a Narrative of the Expedition of General Xavier Mina, with some Observations on the practicability of opening a commerce between the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans, and on the future importance of such commerce to the civilized world.

A new volume of Poems, by JOHN CLARE, the Northamptonshire Peasant, is in the press, and is expected to appear about Christmas: and a fourth edition of his former Volume will be published at the same time.

Speedily will be published in 4to, price 2l. 2s. boards, an Account of the Discovery of a New Continent called New South Shetland, with a Description of the Manners and Customs of its Inhabitants, illustrated by numerous Engravings, from Drawings made on the spot, by Captain J. ROGERS.

A New Ecclesiastical History is proposed to be published by subscription, by JOHN AUGUSTINE WALLER, Esq. In the first part will be given a succinct narrative of the principal events which distinguished the first three ages of the Church, or the space from the day of Pentecost to the accession of Constantine to the imperial throne. In the second part the author will contemplate the church, supported indeed by the secular power, but exposed to dangers scarcely less threatening to her existence than the sanguinary persecutions of the heathen princes, from the pride and arrogance of heresiarchs. The second volume and third part will commence with the Pontificate of St. Gregory the Great, a name that ought to be dear to all Englishmen; and here, with the primary intention of more general utility, the main part of the history will be directed to the affairs of these islands. —The last part of the history will commence with the schism of the sixteenth century; and here the details will

will relate more to the affairs of the different Protestant societies than of the Catholic Church. The four parts to be published separately, and delivered to the subscribers as soon as printed.

Mr. J. BOWRING has in the press a volume of Translations from the Russian, with preliminary remarks on the language and poetical literature of Russia.

A Christian Biographical Dictionary; containing an account of the lives and writings of many of the most eminent Christians in every nation, from the commencement of the Christian æra to the present period, is preparing by JOHN WILKS, jun.

Speedily will be published, *The Earthquake, a Tale*, in three volumes, by the author of "*The Ayrshire Legatees* ; or, *the Correspondence of the Pringle Family*."

Mr. ACKERMANN has issued proposals for publishing in six monthly parts an Historical and Picturesque Tour of the Seine from Paris to the Sea, illustrated by 24 highly finished coloured engravings, from drawings made for the purpose by Messrs Pugin and Gendall. It will be printed in the same size and style as his other illustrated works, and the first part will appear on the 1st of January, 1821.

The same Publisher is also preparing a description of the Manners, Customs, &c. of the people of Dalmatia, Illyria, and the adjacent countries, in two pocket volumes, embellished with 32 coloured plates. This work will form the commencement of a series, intended to embrace all the nations of the globe, and to be denominated the *World in Miniature*.

A print, from a very striking likeness painted by Mr. PATTEN, jun. will appear in a few days, of Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Waithman; engraved by Ed. Scriven, historical engraver to the King.

An Appendix to Dr. Gilchrist's Guide to the Hindostanee, is preparing for publication, in which every word in that valuable work will be explained, and its derivation pointed out; by ALEXANDER NIVISON, Teacher of the Oriental Languages, Edinburgh.

A Treatise on the plague, designed to prove it contagious, from facts founded on the Author's experience, during the visitation of Malta, in 1813; with observations on its prevention, character, and treatment, is preparing, by Sir A. B. FAULKNER, M.D. &c.

Digitalyem Monographiæ; sistens historiam Botanicam generis tabulis omnium specimen hactenus cognitarum illustratum at plurimum ad icones Ferdinandi Bauer in bibliotheca Gulielmi Cattley, A.M. cura JOHANNIS LINDELEY, F.L.S.

The General History of the House of Guelph, or Royal Family of England, from the first record of the name, to the accession of George the First to the throne of Great Britain, printing under the immediate patronage of his Majesty, will be ready early in December, in one volume, 4to.

Mrs. WILLIAMS, authoress of the *Summary Method of Reading*, and other works upon education, will publish at Christmas, *Conversations on English Grammar*, in a series of familiar dialogues between a Mother and her Daughter.

A small work to be entitled *The Mental Calculator*, a compendium of concise but general rules of easy solution on various useful and interesting problems in astronomy, forming an epitome of the elements of that science, to which is annexed a Guide to the Constellations, is preparing by Mr. LOVEKIN.

Mr. J. BROWN has in the press, *Anecdotes and Characters of the House of Brunswick*, illustrative of the courts of Hanover and London, from the Act of Settlement to the youth of George the Third.

The Poet's Child, a Tragedy, from the pen of Miss ISABEL HILL, will appear in a few days.

Speedily will be published in 8vo. the first volume of the *Principles of Medicine*, written entirely on the plan of the Baconian Philosophy, to prove that the only rational method of curing disease, is to induce by medicine an opposite or counteracting action, sufficiently powerful to expel the disorder, by H. D. HAMILTON, Medical Practitioner.

Early in January, 1821, will be published in 3 volumes, *Such is the World*, a Novel.

Early in January will be published the *Automatical Camera Obscura*: intended to convey to the juvenile mind, the knowledge of Scripture History.

Dr. PARIS will shortly publish a *Tabular View of Medicinal Combination*; illustrating its objects and effects, one large sheet coloured, so as to indicate the operation of each ingredient in a Compound Formula, upon the principles

ciples established in his "Pharmacologia, &c."

The immense and rare library of CARDINAL FESCH. (uncle of the Emperor Napoleon) has been purchased by Messrs. Sherwood of Paternoster Row, and Mr. Booker of Bond Street; the latter of whom is at present occupied at Paris in selecting such portion of the books as is best calculated to gratify English collectors. The sale of this library is most severely felt by the French *literati*, who complain that the British nation will ultimately strip their country of all that is most precious in art and literature. Mr. Booker's selections of varieties will occupy between fifty and sixty cases, comprising a singular and extensive assortment of early printed works, consisting of curiosities in bibliography, and also a fine display of works appertaining to Germany and the North, together with the choicest specimens of divinity, among which are duplicates of many of the Fathers, particularly two copies of St. Augustine's works, one bearing on its covers, the arms of the celebrated Bossuet, and internally enriched by numerous marginal notes in his own hand, as verified at the Royal Library. In this valuable mass are to be found rare editions of the Bible, one 1479, together with many black letter specimens; a beautiful MS. on the finest vellum; Saurin, 6 vols. on extra grand paper, with choice impressions of the plates; Le Jay's Polyglot, large paper, &c. &c. To these may be added a copy of Durandi Rationale, 1473, with numerous other early editions and illuminated MSS. Among the miscellanies are an edition of Bossuet, large paper, of which only thirteen copies were struck off; two sets of Montfaucon and Supplement, together with the *Monarchie Française*, large paper; the *Encyclopædie Méthodique*, nearly complete; a superb copy of the *Physique Sacré*, bound in morocco; and a choice collection of the writings of Calmet, Fleury, Mabillon, Duchesne, Grotius, Vossius, Wolfius, &c. &c. And from the Italian and French imperial presses are some unique articles, being presentation copies from the authors to Cardinal Fesch.

Observations shewing the National and Domestic Evils resulting from too low wages, with hints respecting the means likely to render the working classes better satisfied, more loyal, contented and happy; to which is annexed a copy of the act of parliament upon
MONTHLY MAG. No. 347.

this subject, passed July 24, 1820, and the speeches of the members of the House of Commons thereon.

New editions of Ferguson's Electricity, his Perspective, and Ladies' and Gentlemen's Astronomy, edited by Dr. BREWSTER, will also be speedily published.

DR. BREWSTER has nearly ready for publication a new edition of Ferguson's Astronomy. In accommodating it to the present state of the science, by means of notes and supplementary chapters, he has studiously endeavoured to imitate the plainness of the original work.

A second edition of Mr. Llyod's Translation of Alfieri's Tragedies, to which will be added, Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Alfieri. The Memoirs, 1 vol 12mo, with his portrait finely engraved by Cooper, will be sold separately.

Auston Park, a Tale, one volume, 12mo, is in the press.

A small volume of Poems, entitled, What is Life, with some other effusions, from the pen of Mr. THOMAS BAILEY, may be expected to appear about the first week in January.

The following synopsis of the European military forces is taken from the statistics of Europe, by M. Hassel.—Europe is divided politically into 78 sovereign states, nominally independent; but if we consider the German Confederation and the Swiss Republic as simple unities, the number of independent states will be reduced to 23. Their forces by land will comprehend about 1,600,000 soldiers on a peace establishment, and 3,600,000 on that of war. The maritime forces consist of about 409 ships of the line, 38 50 gun ships, 348 frigates, and 1,668 vessels of inferior rank, forming a total of 2,463 sail, with 60,750 guns and 282,400 seamen.

The Liverpool Mercury copies the following letter from a Quebec paper.

York 12th Dec 1818.

"With respect to those new publications, Rob Roy, &c. I have no hesitation in saying I believe them to be the production of the Scotts. I say the Scotts, because Mr. Thomas Scott (who wrote the principal part of them) was often assisted by Mrs. Scott, and the works were generally revised by his brother Walter, before going to press. The Antiquary I can answer for particularly, because Mr. Thomas Scott told me himself that he wrote it, a very few days after it appeared in this country. Any person who had the least intimacy with the paymaster would

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at once recognize him as the author of those celebrated works. The same native humour, the same cast of expression, and that intimate acquaintance with the Scottish manners and Scottish annals, which are in almost every page of those works, could be traced in his own conversation, by any person of the least observation.—Besides this, I have often heard Mrs. Scott describe the very originals from whom the principal characters are drawn. The Antiquary himself was an intimate acquaintance of the paymaster's; his name I have now forgotten, but he lived in Dumfries: and that finely drawn character, Dominie Sampson, was an old college acquaintance. Flora M'Ivor's character was written entirely by Mrs. Scott herself. I have seen several of the manuscripts in Mr. Scott's possession, of his other works; but I do not recollect seeing any of the novels in manuscript except the Antiquary. I am pretty certain that it is in his own hand writing. I had not heard that these works were imputed to any other person until you mentioned it."

We published the same opinions a few years since, and we believe there can be no doubt but this literary manufactory is carried on in some such distant part of the world, where the pen relieves the parties from the miseries of *ennui* and intemperance. Three or four of the works merit solicitude in regard to the author, but the latter ones are below the ordinary run of novels.

FRANCE.

M. Godin, of Paris, has invented an hydraulic ram, of a construction so simple, that it may be easily worked by any village labourer. This invention applies to the watering of meadows, to the draining of marshes, spots, and drawing water out of the earth, and raising it to considerable elevations. To those who wish to construct the machine on the spot, M. G. transmits instructions accompanied with engravings, and also a small model in relieve, if desired.

A new and curious work of M. Fig-rac has lately appeared in Paris, entitled, "Researches on the Gallic Town of Uxellodunum, besieged and taken by Julius Cæsar, &c." It is the result of an actual investigation of the site of recent excavations. In the volume appear six plates of topographical plans and antiquities, engraved in *taille-douce*, and the frontispiece is embellished with a medal of a Gallic chief. This production is from the pen of one of the most celebrated French literary characters; his object being to illustrate a very interesting portion of

comparative geography, connected with the history of the conquest of Gaul, by Cæsar.

M. Henri, of Forcalquier, in his archeological researches relative to the department of the Lower Alps, considers that country as forming a part of what the ancients called *Gallia Braccata* and *Gallo-Græcia*. His pamphlet contains general observations on the monuments, medals and other curious and valuable objects of antiquity. There are several plates, with maps and engravings.

Among other paintings now or lately exposed in the *Menus Plaisirs* of Paris, one has been the subject of much conversation, executed by a young pensionary of the King of Prussia, a pupil of the French school. The subject is the descent of the Holy Ghost on the Apostles. What appears most remarkable, is, that M. Begase has deviated from the constant usage of super-imposing tongues of fire: these are replaced by an unique light emanating from the spirit, and occupying the whole upper surface of the canvas. Opinions are opposed as to this innovation or licence, but high encomiums are lavished on the head, hands, energy of expression and character, &c. as auguring very favourably for the young artist.

A cultivator or farmer in the commune of Donnemarie, Seine and Marne, lately found, while at work in his field, two antique statues of bronze about six inches in height, one representing a Mercury entirely naked, with the winged *pegasus* on his head, and the other, Fortune, in drapery, with her usual attributes. He has also found a cock and she-goat, both of bronze, and two copper miniature medals, one representing the Empress Severina, wife of Aurelian, and the other the head of the Emperor Probus.

SPAIN.

The public journals having announced the establishment of a censorship in Spain, it may give rise to false constructions, as seeming to militate against the liberal system that has been lately introduced; the following is a correct account of that measure:—Article 371 of the Constitution, secures to all Spaniards the liberty of writing, printing and publishing their political ideas, without any preliminary examination, authorization or approbation, with the proviso of responsibility and restrictions to be fixed by the laws. As a consequence of this article, a committee of

of censorship has been created in every province, in correspondence with a central committee at Madrid, consisting of seven men of letters appointed by the king. The committees do not interfere with any writing previous to its appearing in print, unless by desire of the author, but in case of a printed work being denounced by any individual, the provincial committees act as judges, such judgment being revocable by the central committee. A denunciation to be admissible only in case of some violation offered to public morals, or to the government or the complainant. No committee to decide till after having heard the author of the said work. In the act of judging, the committee must pronounce solely on the question whether the work shall or shall not pass into circulation, and in case of prohibition, the motives to be expressed. If the work be declared injurious to religion, public morals, or the government, the criminal tribunal may take cognizance of the author. The greatest publicity is allowed to the defendant, in his vindication. Should the committee declare that the work is injurious to the complainant, the latter may sue the author, before the criminal tribunal in the first instance. The committee of censorship is only a provisory jury, and not a criminal tribunal, and its authority can only be exerted on works that have already issued from the press.

ITALY.

It appears from a report made on the 1st of June, by M. Scovazzo, director, that a school, on the plan of mutual instruction, has been established, with every prospect of success, at Palermo, in Sicily. It was opened for 250 children; the progress has been rapid, and the jury of monitors proves very useful. Such is the ardour for this mode of instruction, that holidays have been suppressed, and there are no interruptions but the Sunday and certain grand festival days. A general enthusiasm prevails for the new method. There has also been a similar school for about three months, at Messina. Others are to be opened at Trapani, Mazara, Agrigento, Syracuse, Termini, &c. and no obstacles whatever occur to the dissemination of this method throughout Sicily. Even the Jesuits have adopted it in their college of Alcamo, and before the expiration of two years, there will not be a village without a school of mutual instruction. Sicily, as to its

territory, is almost uncultivated, but possesses both philosophers and men of letters of celebrity. Whenever information shall become more general and profound, the natives may again display that fecundity of genius which distinguished them in ancient times, and rekindle a grandeur which has long been extinguished.

SWEDEN.

In Sweden there exists two literary parties, one for encouraging dramatic pieces in the German, and the other in the French taste. The Germanico-romantic sect, as it is called, consists chiefly of students, &c. of the University of Upsal, and the French party, surnamed the classical, has its best supporters in the Academy of Stockholm. The students have at their head the Magister Atterbom, Professor of the German language to Prince Oscar. A paper war is constantly kept up in two periodical journals, entitled *Svea* and *Almanna Journale*; the latter is the classical. Good French pieces are successfully represented, and the innovators will have much difficulty to give a preponderance to the German taste.

DENMARK.

The royal library of Copenhagen contains between 3 and 400,000 volumes of printed works, and a prodigious number of interesting MSS. At the sale of the fine library of Count Otto Thot, amounting to 116,395 volumes, exclusive of pamphlets, manuscripts and *incunabula*, the royal library obtained an accession of 50,000 volumes; and the Count, by his will, had bequeathed to it 4154 MSS. with his valuable collection of 6159 works that had been printed before the year 1530. In 1789, the Danish government bought up the library of Luxdorf, rich in classical works and in MSS. and it was annexed to the royal library. It afterwards received valuable acquisitions at the sale of the libraries of Oeder, Holmskiold, Rottboll, Ancher and others, in 1789, 90, 91, 93, 94 and 98. In 1796, an accession was made of the immense library of Suhm, the historian. He had collected, in the course of 50 years, 100,000 volumes, which he left to the disposition of the public. A little before his death, he presented them to the royal library; it was not so large, but was a better selection and of higher value than that of Thot. In 1787, previous to these numerous acquisitions, the royal library contained a very great number of books and MSS.

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TURKEY.

For some time there has been printing at Constantinople, in the patriarchal press, a grand dictionary of the Greek language, ancient and modern, the first volume of which has already appeared. It will consist of more than six large volumes in folio. All the Archbishops and many of the Archons of the Phanal, &c. are subscribers.

EAST INDIES.

The following remarks appear in a late number of the *Annales Maritimes*, &c. relative to the Indian Archipelago. The governor, Sir Thomas Raffles, is engaged in perpetual discussions with the Hollanders, on a number of essential points. No one can be ignorant of the circumstances wherein the convention of 1814 was established with the Hollanders. In that it was agreed that all the settlements which they occupied in 1803 should be restored to them. But not content with this, they lay claim to all that they ever held in those seas, although in many islands,

the Dutch flag has not been seen there these fifty years. Their plan is first to send troops to intimidate the natives, and after forcing them to sign a treaty, to keep out the English from having any communication with them. There is every reason to think that their conduct has been dishonourable at Banca-Masin, as well as in Sumatra. They wish to establish a despotic authority over the whole Archipelago, and deprive all other nations of any intercourse with the free ports. To accomplish their ends, they sacrifice every prince, though acknowledged as such, that is in English or other interests. Relative to the island of Sumatra, observations are made that in the district of Menangeabon the population is as considerable as in any part of Java, comprising near a million in the space of 29 miles. The inland people are infinitely superior to those on the coast. From the island more considerable resources may be derived than ever have been drawn from Java.

REPORT OF CHEMISTRY AND EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

M. MAGLING, Privy Counsellor of Wurtemberg (but lately deceased,) has invented a new kind of cord, the threads of which are not convolved, like common cord, but combined in a parallel and straight forward direction. M. Maschenbrock has found, after repeated trials, that threads, not twined round one another, are much stronger than those which are, but he had not complete success in fitting them parallel. Messrs. Landauer, brothers, of Stutgard, have recently obtained from the King of Wurtemberg, a patent (brevet of invention) for their improvements in this species of cord. Agreeably to experiments made, a cord, an inch and three quarters in circumference, with its hards (threads) arranged parallel, sustained a load of thirteen quintals without breaking, and when it broke, on the application of a greater weight, the ruptured threads were as even as if cut with a scissors, which shews that all the threads were equal in their force and tension. A cord of 504 threads, with a circumference of three inches and 3-sixteenths, and a length of 111 feet, plaited in this manner, weighed only nineteen pounds, while an ordinary cord of the same length and circumference, and as many threads, weighed 51½ pounds.

M. DOEBEREINER, of Jena, professes to have discovered a method of fabricating gaseous water out of the carbonic acid which is disengaged from substances in fermentation, by adapting a process of sulphur to the tubs that hold them, similar to what is done

in laboratories. The above project is to be realised in a magnificent brewery which is intended to be raised at a country seat of the Grand Duke, in High Weimar. M. D. maintains that twenty times more gaseous water than beer may be extracted, without any additional expence. This water will serve both for drinking and bathing in, in a number of distempered cases.

By processes now in use for the distillation and purifying of sea water, means have been found to deprive it of its salt taste, but not of its empyreumatic smell. M. NICOLE, a pharmacist, of Dieppe, professes to have realised this desirable object, by means of a filtre, charged with a layer of coal, which the vapour, in its ascension, has to pass through. The details are in his MS. memoir, which he has read and deposited in the Medical Society of Dieppe.

In some experiments on the Caloric of a Vacuum,* by M. GAY. LUSAC, we find that, though the vacuum was reduced from about a litre to one-fourth of its volume, or, *vice versa*, the air-thermometer never indicated the slightest variation. As soon, however, as a small quantity of air was introduced, very sensible variations of temperature took

* i. e. on the motion of nothing—about as wise as the experiment of the wise-men of Gotham, in raking a pond to catch the moon; yet, such are the absurdities of those who substitute the occult principle of caloric for simple atomic motion.—EDITOR.

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place, by compressing or dilating the barometrical space. Hence he sagely concludes that a vacuum does not contain caloric "like bodies in general."

M. VAN MONS has announced that Dr. BRANDES has discovered new alkalies in the following plants, viz. *Datura stramonium*, *Hyoscyamus niger*, *Aconitum napellus*, *Atropa belladonna*, and *Cicuta virosa*. The

alkali from the *Atropa* he has found to constitute the ingredient which gives that plant its peculiar properties.

Dr. HARE, of Philadelphia, has rendered the flame of hydrogen luminous like that of oil, by adding a small quantity of oil of turpentine to the usual mixture for generating that gas.

BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED in the FIRST YEAR of the REIGN of GEORGE THE FOURTH, or in the FIRST SESSION of the SEVENTH PARLIAMENT of the UNITED KINGDOM.

CAP. LXIV. *To continue, until the Fifth Day of July, One thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, an Act made in the Fifty-eighth Year of His late Majesty, to repeal the several Bounties on the Exportation of refined Sugar from the United Kingdom, and to allow other Bounties in lieu thereof; and to reduce the Size of the Packages in which refined Sugar may be exported.*—July 15, 1820.

CAP. LXV. *To continue, until the Thirtieth Day of July, One thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, an Act of the Fifty-fourth Year of His late Majesty, for the effectual Examination of the Accounts of the Receipt and Expenditure of the Colonial Revenues in the Islands of Ceylon, Mauritius, Malta, Trinidad, and in the Settlements of the Cape of Good Hope.*—July 15, 1820.

CAP. LXVI. *To continue, until the End of the next Session of Parliament, Two Acts of the Fifty-fourth Year of His late Majesty, for the more effectual Administration of the Office of a Justice of the Peace in and near the Metropolis, and for the Prevention of Depredations on the River Thames.*—July 15, 1820.

CAP. LXVII. *To continue, until the First Day of August, One thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, the Low Duties on Coals and Culm carried Coastwise to any Port within the Principality of Wales.*—July 15, 1820.

CAP. LXVIII. *An Act for the better Administration of Justice in the Court of Exchequer Chamber in Ireland.*—July 15, 1820.

CAP. LXIX. *An Act to alter and amend an Act passed in the Fifty-sixth Year of His late Majesty, for erecting a Harbour for Ships to the Eastward of Dunleary, within the Port of Dublin; and to provide for the erection of a Western Pier to the said Harbour of Dunleary.*—July 15, 1820.

CAP. LXX. *An Act for improving the Roads between London and Chirk, in the County of Denbigh, by Coventry, Birmingham, and Shrewsbury.*—July 15, 1820.

CAP. LXXI. *An Act to enlarge the Time and Powers for carrying the New Street Act into Execution; and to extend the Provisions of an Act, for ratifying an Agreement made with Lord Gage, and for the better Management and Improvement of the Land Revenues of the Crown.*—July 15, 1820.

III. Treasury may advance 100,000*l.* to the Commissioners acting under recited Act of 53 G. 3. c. 121.

IX. Commissioners of Woods, &c. with Consent of Treasury, may advance Money out of the Land Revenues for completing the Purposes of the recited Act of 53 G. 3. c. 121.

CAP. LXXII. *An Act for granting to His Majesty a Sum of Money to be raised by Lotteries.*—July 15, 1820.

CAP. LXXIII. *To extend the Period allowed to Persons compounding for their Assessed Taxes, and to give further Relief in certain Cases therein mentioned.*—July 24, 1820.

II. Commissioners may contract, upon Offers to compound made on or before 30 Nov. 1819, provided the Certificates of Contracts are completed before 31 Dec. 1820.

III. Persons entering into Compositions for Four Wheel Carriages, may keep Carriages with less than Four Wheels. Persons compounding for Carriages with less than Four Wheels, may keep Four Wheel Carriages. Persons compounding for Male Servants to the higher duty, may employ those chargeable to the lower duty. Persons compounding for Horses may keep those under 13 Hands chargeable under 59 G. 3. c. 13.; and Persons compounding for any description of Dog may keep other Dogs free of Duty.

V. Persons compounding in England and Ireland, to have the like Relief on Removal from Double Assessment as is provided by 51 G. 3. c. 72. in respect to annual Assessments.

CAP. LXXIV.—*To grant certain Duties*

Duties, in Scotland, upon Wash and Spirits made from Corn or Grain, and upon Licences for making and keeping of Stills; and to consolidate and amend the Laws for the Distillation of such Spirits for Home Consumption; and for better preventing private Distillation in Scotland.—24th July, 1820.

CAP. LXXV. *For charging a Duty of Excise on certain Sorts of unmanufactured Tobacco imported into Great Britain from the Place of its Growth.*—24th July, 1820.

CAP. LXXVI. *To repeal so much of an Act of the Fifty-seventh Year of His late Majesty, as prohibits the Sale in England of any Spirits not being Spirits of Wine, British Brandy, British Gin, or Compounds.*—July 24, 1820.

CAP. LXXVII. *To continue until the Fifth Day of July, One thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, several Acts for regulating the Trade in Spirits between Great Britain and Ireland reciprocally, to consolidate the counter-*

vailing Excise Duties payable on the Importation of Irish Spirits into Great Britain; and to amend the countervailing Excise Duties paid on the Importation of Irish Spirits from Scotland.—July 24, 1820.

CAP. LXXVIII. *To reduce the Duties payable upon Licences for the Sale of Spirituous and other Liquors by Retail in certain Cities, Towns, and Places in Ireland; and to amend the several Acts for securing the Payment of the Duties of Excise upon certain Licences in Ireland; and also to amend the Laws relating to licenced Brewers in Ireland.*—July 24, 1820.

CAP. LXXIX. *For Making Allowances to licensed Brewers in Ireland, on account of the additional Duty on Malt used by them within a certain Period.* July 24, 1820.

CAP. LXXX. *An Act allowing Importers of Sugar in Ireland to give Certificates for Sugar sold by them in lieu of Permits.*—July 24, 1820.

NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED IN NOVEMBER,

With an HISTORICAL and CRITICAL PROEMIUM.

• *Authors or Publishers, desirous of seeing an early notice of their Works, are requested to transmit copies before the 18th of the Month.*

THE glorious events which have lately taken place in the vast continent of South America, and transformed that country from a degraded Spanish colony to a free and powerful state, render all accounts of the country itself, and the manners of its inhabitants, objects of interest and curiosity. Our readers, therefore, will peruse with pleasure a splendid work which has lately appeared, and which bears the title of *Picturesque Illustrations of Buenos Ayres and Monte Video*; consisting of 24 views, accompanied with descriptions of scenery, and of the costumes, manners, &c. of the inhabitants of those cities and their environs, by E. E. VIDAL, Esq. This country seems to swarm with cattle. Every thing is done on horseback, and the great plenty of all domestic animals has been the cause of great inattention and cruelty towards them, on the part of the inhabitants. Of this fact almost every plate in the present volume affords instances—indeed if a stranger expresses any sentiments of compassion for the sufferings of these wretched animals, he is regarded with astonishment. Even the beggars of Buenos Ayres ride on horseback. Mr. Vidal gives a curious account of the mode of catching ostriches, and of the mataderos or public butcheries, where the animals are caught by men on horseback with a lazo or noose, and then hamstrung and killed. The scene of this

bloody operation is frequented by birds of prey which consume the remains of the carcasses. The introduction contains a succinct account of this colony.

There are few who either read or think, who are not in some degree sensible of the manifest improvement which every day takes place in the arts dependent on the science of chemistry. Indeed, the minor departments of this science have lately assumed so much importance, as to be fairly entitled to study, as separate branches of education. If chemistry were taught in our public and private schools, and thus made the means of rendering the Tyro's progress a continued scene of varied pleasure and instruction, instead of that painful state of coercion and wretchedness which too much characterises the present mode of education in Europe, and which racks and overstrains the memory of the unfortunate student, whilst it does not add one idea of sense or sensibility to that stock which he had imbibed under the roof of his parents; but degrades him to the state of a submissive automaton, or renders him reckless of future fame or honour; we say if this noble and interesting science were publicly taught, instead of the art of talking dead and foreign languages like so many parrots, our youth amid their very amusements would imbibe ideas fit to render them real ornaments of society; whilst that society would be ultimately benefitted by those

those advantages, which are so well known to arise from the improvement of the arts of life. We do not hesitate to say that these advantages would far exceed in value to society the *cheap* means to be used for their attainment. They would be such as to entitle our children to that superiority over the present race, which we ourselves possess over our forefathers previous to the middle of the 18th century; when science, like the glorious sun, arose to dispel the thick clouds of sottish ignorance which had so long enveloped the faculties of man, and to illumine that horizon which had been darkened by a long night of monkish fanaticism, religious intolerance, and political discord; when man began to emerge from a state of barbarism, and became entitled to the appellation of a *civilized creature*. We have been led to these considerations by the appearance of two little works from the pen of Mr. ACCUM: viz. *The Art of Brewing*, and *The Art of making Wines from Native Fruits*. Mr. ACCUM is already well known to the public, more as an able collector and indefatigable arranger of useful facts, than a discoverer of chemical novelties; both departments are useful, and when well filled the theoretic and the *operative* chemist are worthy of civic crowns, as benefactors of the society which is honoured by their several labours. That Mr. ACCUM has discharged his duty well, his numerous publications amply testify. The present works will be found extremely useful to all who are interested in the arts treated of. To the Brewer, and country gentleman, Mr. ACCUM's detail of the London mode of brewing porter and ale will prove very advantageous, as they will be hereby led to avoid errors, and to study economy with more advantage than is generally suspected in an art which they perhaps imagine "*perfect*" and "*as old as Adam*." And to those who either prefer native to foreign wines, or who use them for the sake of economy, Mr. ACCUM has rendered great service, as he has given the best recipes and most economical mode of manufacture, founded upon the most approved principles. The distinguishing characters of wines, liquors and spirits laid down by Mr. ACCUM, are a real gift to those consumers who, from other engagements are not able to judge of their qualities: of those who are not such adepts in wine and porter drinking, as to judge at sight of the pernicious and noxious tendency of those sophisticated liquors, which are fabricated for gain; and are every thing but a comforting beverage to those who swallow them. We heartily recommend a perusal of these volumes to all who are interested.

The Rev. Mr. MATURIN, well known in the literary world as the author of the Tragedy of Bertram, and a Novel, called "*Woman*," has just presented to the public a new work; it is called *Melmoth*, a Romance, in four volumes. To examine

this work, with too severe an eye, would not be just, after the confession which the author has made in the preface, that he has been driven to this style of composition from necessity, and not from choice. This is certainly to be lamented, as Mr. Maturin is a man of considerable powers, and as those powers unluckily are not fitted for the course which he is compelled to pursue. *Melmoth* is evidently written to suit the prevailing taste for strong excitement. The public are fond of high-seasoned food, and Mr. Maturin has endeavoured to prepare a relish for them that might even suit an East-Indian palate. The tale is not pleasing—it has no consistency—and its extraordinary horrors sometimes cause a smile on our lips, rather than a shudder in our hearts. The Spanish Episode has too many terrors.—We are not over-nice: yet there are some passages which do not appear suitable to the pen of a clergyman, even though he be turned romance writer.

A curious account of that singular and uncultivated race of men the Cossacks, may be found in a work which has been lately published, entitled *Characteristic Portraits of the various Tribes of Cossacks attached to the Allied Armies in the Campaign of 1815, taken from the life, at Paris, and accompanied by Historical particulars and authentic descriptions of their Manners, Costume, &c. &c.* These portraits are fine specimens of the new art of lithography, and the effect is striking and characteristic. The narrative part conveys a good general idea of the manners of these semi-barbarians, who seem to possess that nicety of the senses which is so distinguishing a mark of savage life. Nothing escapes the delicacy of their perception. They can distinguish objects at a distance which would be invisible to common eyes, and they can discriminate with the utmost accuracy between various sounds, which would be lost to our ears.—Like the American Indian, they can judge from the appearance of the ground, of the number of persons who have passed over it, and applying their ear to the ground, estimate their number, and follow them with unerring certainty. The appearance of these barbarians is as various as their tribes and the countries they inhabit.—From the plates contained in this volume, the Circassians or Tcherkasses seem to be the best looking of this wild race of men, while what are called the regular Cossacks have more than the usual Russian flatness of feature.

The Rev. SAMUEL WIX, vicar of St. Bartholemew-the-Less, London, has published an *Affectionate Address to those Dissenters from the Communion of the Church of England, who agree with her in the leading Doctrines of Christianity*. This pamphlet

pamphlet is free from that bitterness of spirit which too often characterises controversial writings; but the arguments which are contained in it are far from being convincing or conclusive. It is *not* addressed to the Unitarians, whose case the reverend monitor seems to think beyond his medicine, and whom he points out as a warning to the seceders from the church, exhorting them "to consider most seriously the alarming spread of Socinian and Unitarian prejudices against the comfortable doctrine of atonement, and the no less comfortable assurance of Divine grace, to assist the weakness of our fallen nature."

Dr. BUTLER, the head master of Shrewsbury school, has addressed *A Letter to H. Brougham, Esq. M.P. on certain Clauses in the Education Bills now before Parliament*. The Doctor argues, that grammar schools were only intended as places of instruction in the learned languages, and the higher departments of learning, and that, therefore, it does not come within the scope of such institutions to teach English, reading, writing, &c. as proposed in the bills. Of the expediency of such an enactment, however, it appears to us there can be no doubt.

The great pressure of taxation, and the general distress under which this country has been so long labouring, have turned the attention of every one to those countries which promise life and support to the unfortunate emigrant. In climate, and, indeed in other points, there are few places which present more advantageous prospects than the immense territory of New South Wales, although its great distance, and the nature of the society in the colony, are formidable obstacles. Much information on this subject may be obtained from an *historical account of the Colony of New South Wales, and its dependent Settlements, in illustration of 12 Views engraved by W. Preston, a Convict, from Drawings taken on the spot, by Capt. Wallace, of the 46th Regiment; to which is subjoined an accurate Map of Port Macquarie and the newly-discovered River Hastings*, by J. OXLEY, Esq. Surveyor-General to the territory. Since the appointment of Governor Macquarie great improvements have taken place in the colony. Towns have been founded, highways made, dissoluteness repressed, and industry rewarded. The population of New South Wales and its dependent settlements in 1819, amounted to 31,302 persons. The engravings which illustrate the present volume are curious, from their being the first specimens of the state of art in this distant quarter of the world. The execution, however, is not very capital. Mr. Oxley's narrative contains a history of the colony, and the dangers and difficulties which the first settlers encountered, and from the statements which are made by him, there seems every reason to suppose that the rapidly

increasing resources of this territory will attract the attention of those who, like Mr. Birkbeck, are seeking comfort and prosperity in a new land,

We recommend to the perusal of our agricultural readers, a tract, which bears the title of *the Rights of the Farmer*, being a short view of the causes which oppress and degrade the Cultivators of the Soil of Great Britain, and a statement of the just claims of the Farmer to Legislative protection.

Those who are interested in the situation of our trans-atlantic brethren, will find some information in a work which has been lately published, entitled, *Remarks made during a Tour through the United States of America*, in the years 1817, 1818 and 1819; by WILLIAM TELL HARRIS. It contains some anecdotes, and on the whole gives a good idea of America and its inhabitants.

We can recommend to our juvenile readers a little volume by Mrs. Hughes, called *Something New from Aunt Mary*. The story is exceedingly well told, and inculcates the best principles. We may also at the same time notice Mrs. Elliott's *Hours of Instruction in Familiar Subjects*, in verse, in which, however, the precepts are far better than the poetry.

There probably never was a king who possessed more biographers than George III. His life has appeared in every shape—from the splendid hot-pressed quarto, to the mean and ragged sixpenny pamphlet. Most of the publications which have appeared on this subject have been mere compilations—trashes from the annual registers, and the columns of newspapers, with anecdotes borrowed from the corners of old Magazines. We observe another volume added to this already enormous heap—*Memoirs of George III*. It is a compilation, but there are some entertainment and laborious collection in it.

The students of Volney, and the defenders of his opinions, should peruse with attention some arguments on the other side of the question, in a volume, entitled, *The Books of Genesis and Daniel, (in connection with modern Astronomy) defended against Count Volney and Dr. Francis*, by JOHN OVERTON.

Waterloo; a Poetical Epistle to Mr. Sergeant Frere, Master of Downing College, and Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge in 1820, is a humorous competition for the Chancellor's prize, awarded to the best English Poem on the subject of Waterloo. There is a good deal of cleverness, with a few happy touches of satire, in some of the lines, which are well worth reading, though, as the author observes, the style of the poem differs a little from the most approved models of prize-composition. "*Arma virumque cano.*" "Arms

"Arms and the man I sing, who conquered Boney;
That is to say—the man whose soldiers did—
And gained thereby great store of fame and money;
The soldiers, Sir? No, marry—heaven forbid!
Glory, bank notes, and immortality
Are benefits reserved for folks of quality.

Mr. Vice-Chancellor! I do suppose
That you're a-kin to Mr. Hookham Frere,
Of Spanish memory—who, all England knows,
To Mr. Canning is exceeding dear:
And Mr. Canning is the loving friend
Of the great Duke whose glory has no end." &c. &c.

The Danish dramatist OCHLENSCHÜGER, among other singular and powerful compositions, has produced a wild and imaginative Drama, full of beauty and pathos, founded on the story of the unfortunate *Correggio*, in which Michael Angelo, Giulio Romano, and other historical characters of genius, are introduced. There is much true feeling and genius, with an intense love of art, displayed in the sentiment and descriptions, which abound with images of devoted attachment, truth, and simplicity, and a warmth of life and colouring, which we should not have suspected to behold developed so sweetly by the sterner genius of the North. Founded on historical incidents, it still appears only a beautiful creation of the mind, in which a melancholy tone of love and subdued joy is mingled with aspirations after greatness and beauty which dwell not on the earth.

Mr. C. HULBERT, author of "The African Traveller," has published an amusing collection of miscellaneous literature, entitled, *Literary Beauties and Varieties; or, Interesting Selections, and Original Pieces, in Prose and Verse*. In the original portion of this little volume we are really at a loss to find evidence of intrinsic merit sufficient to entitle them to rank among the purer and more classic compositions by which they are surrounded.—We approve, however, of the plan upon which the author has proceeded in arranging the materials of his little work, placing them under various heads, according to their subjects, which will in no small degree direct the attention of the literary idler, and serve to attract the attention of the young, in turning to any particular subject which may chance to be uppermost in the mind.

MATTHEW ALLEN, E.M.R. M.S.E. has recently published *A Course of Lectures on the Temper and Spirit of the Christian Religion*; first written and delivered to the inmates of a large public asylum, and now published and addressed to the numerous parties which agitate and divide this empire. The tendency of Mr. A.'s discourses is elevating and good, and they are evidently written from a heart warm in the cause of humanity, christian toleration, and for the improvement of the human mind.

The Count LOUIS DE VILLVEILE has published a very interesting *Account of* MONTHLY MAG. No. 346.

the Establishments of M. Emmanuel de Fellenberg, at Hoffwyl, considered with reference to their claim upon the attention of men in public stations. This is a subject becoming daily more important, and one which calls for a more serious consideration from those in power.

WM. GUTHRIE, Esq. has lately given the public a new translation of *Cicero, de Officiis; or, A Treatise concerning the Moral Duties of Mankind*. In addition to a faithful and correct translation, conveyed in language eloquent and clear, he has judiciously added an elucidation of the text, with explanatory and historical notes. There are likewise subjoined to these, the Moral Paradoxes; the Vision of Scipio, concerning a future state; and his Letter on the Duties of a Magistrate.

Mr. VALPY has published the eighth part, making the tenth number, of *The Greek Thesaurus*, with emendations and improvements, founded on the celebrated text of H. Stephens; a work which, from its increasing scarcity, renders such a republication as the present more particularly valuable; not only to the young Greek students, but to those who from their circumstances, could not command an easy access to the old edition. We believe that frequent attempts have been made to supply this *desideratum* in the learned world, both here and abroad, but without success. This last undertaking, however, bears a more promising aspect, though it is still dependent on some future five years, for its entire completion, and has already met with several ill-natured and illiberal attacks from a Quarterly Journal, which should not in the least surprise us, or deter the editors a moment from their task.

DOCTOR SYNTAX has presented the lovers of the picturesque with a second *Tour in Search of Consolation*; volume second, a Poem, in which the Genius of Caricature smiles as propitiously upon him as ever. His description of his wanderings and adventures, is given in a truly comic vein, and his views of the ludicrous side of things are inimitably drawn. Indeed, he hardly leaves room for Rowlandson himself in his characteristic style of plates, to add force and vividness to his representations of serio-comic life. We are half inclined to believe, since the departure of Peter Pindar, in the transmigration of souls, so forcibly does the Doctor recall his facetious memory.

We cannot notice without severe reprehension, mingled with pity and disgust, a low and heartless attempt at wit, but accomplished ribaldry, in *Tentamen; or, an Essay towards the History of Whittington, some time Lord Mayor of London*; by VICISSIMUS BLINKINSOP, LL.D. F.R.S. and A.S.S. which last initials of distinction would appear, to judge from the contents,

most fairly and justly earned. The endeavour to lampoon and ridicule serious and eventful subjects, and make sport out of the most sacred and delicate questions of morality and truth, argues either an abandonment of all principle, or the extreme of folly,

"For want of decency is want of sense."

We are happy to direct the attention of our admirers of foreign scenery and travels, to a superior and interesting publication, entitled *Views on a Tour along the Rhine*, which, we may venture to predict, will afford no slight gratification to their feelings of modern classic associations, picturesque beauty, and good taste.

EDWARD ANDREWS, LL.D. minister of Beresford Chapel, Walworth, has published the first part of a *Series of Lectures on the Doctrine of the Holy Trinity*. They do not appear to be written in a controversial spirit, or confined to a particular sect of Christians, as we might be led to imagine from the title, but convey remarks upon the most essential and leading points of Christianity, calculated to display the strength and arguments of religious faith in such a simple form as to be applicable to every sect and individual.

The Rev. JAMES HOLME, author of "Moscow; or Triumphant Self-Devotion, a Poem;" and "Enchiridion Clericum; or the Preacher's Guide," has lately added to our store of English literature, *Vulpina; or, The Crafty Sister*, a Tale of the Nineteenth Century, in verse. In genius Mr. H. appears to resemble a reverend brother of the cloth, the poet Crabbe—though, certainly, with some slight shades of distinction—

"Fiat experimentum in corpore vili."

"Say, Muse, whence sprang Vulpina, whence her sire,

Ben Bluff, the braggart, soi-disant esquire,
Begot Vulpina; who him-elf begot,
Had worth, not worthlessness, improved his lot,
The more by cramping poverty depressed,
The more with honest pride had been confessed.
But sprung from nothing, and as nothing vile
Advanced to wealth by partial choice amile." &c.

Mr. C. HULBERT, author of "A Concise Statement of Religious Opinions;" "The African Traveller;" "Literary Beauties and Varieties," &c. &c. has offered another tribute to literary fame, in his *Biographical Sketches of Dr. Benjamin Franklin, General Washington, and Thomas Paine*; with an Essay on Atheism and Infidelity. This is a very light and trivial production indeed, as it can hardly lay claim to the title of a sketch, or even an abstract of the lives and characters of the extraordinary men it pretends to commemorate. To judge from the very garbled, idle, and partial account it contains of the life of Paine, we do not feel inclined to trust much to its authenticity. We presume that it is for the orthodox, though not very laudable object of adding force to the arguments of

the religious essay, that we here find the foul calumnies and envious misrepresentations respecting the moral character of Thomas Paine repeated, some of which are so completely ridiculous, that they carry their own confutation along with them.

Mr. BUSBY has exhibited, in a series of coloured plates, *The Costume of the Lower Orders of London*, engraved from Nature, a work which, we should imagine, is likely to become extremely popular a few centuries hence, and among distant generations, as well as amongst the curious of the present day.

We notice an interesting little volume, entitled, *Memoirs of the Life of Andrew Hofer*, containing an account of the Transactions in the Tyrol, during the year 1809, which we can recommend to our readers.

ISHMAEL FITZADAM, a seaman, has published a poem, entitled, *The Harp of the Desert*, containing the Battle of Algiers; with other Pieces, in verse; which we cannot help considering a little inconsistent in spirit and character with each other.

R. BENNETT has published a pleasing little volume of *Original, Legendary, Pathetic, and Moral Poems*, intended chiefly for the use of young persons.

J. L. STEVENS has published a Collection of Poems on various subjects, entitled, *Fancy's Wreath*, which, though not evincing much original power of poetry, are superior to the usual effusions which are daily offered up at the Muse's shrine.

An entertaining little work, the title of which is *Three Dialogues on the Amusements of Clergymen*, by EDWARD STILLINGFLEET, Bishop of Worcester, has lately issued from the press of Mr. Valpy. The advice given in this little volume, if followed, would tend to preserve both the purity and the dignity of the clerical character, without resorting to the assistance of repulsive and austere pretension. The author invariably inculcates the propriety of innocent and useful relaxation, while he deprecates those boisterous and bloody sports which too often form the chief enjoyment of our pastors. The book is full of anecdotes, and affords many useful hints to other persons besides those who wear the clerical habit. From the style, and from other internal evidence, we suspect this book is of a much more modern date than either Bishop Stillingfleet or Dr. Frampton, by whom it purports to be written. If this be so, it is extremely reprehensible to give it to the world with the title it now bears. We despise these literary forgeries.

ANTIQUITIES.

The History and Antiquities of the See and Cathedral Church of Litchfield; illustrated by a series of sixteen engravings of views. Elevations, plans, and architectural details

details of the architecture of that church; with biographical anecdotes of the bishops of Litchfield and Coventry; by John Britton, F.S.A. £1 18s. medium 4to, £3 3s. imperial 4to, £6 6s. royal folio.

The History and Antiquities of the Parish of Stoke Newington, Middlesex; containing an account of the Prebendal Manor, the Church, Charities, Schools, &c. &c. illustrated with maps, and engravings; by William Robinson, 8vo.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Mr. Bent's Catalogue of Books from Oct. 1818 to Oct. 1820. 2s.

Clarke's Bibliotheca Legum; or, complete Catalogue of the Common and Statute Law Books of the United Kingdom. 9s.

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THE MONTHLY REVIEW AND REGISTER OF THE FINE ARTS.

BY THE EDITOR OF THE LATE ANNALS OF THE FINE ARTS.

"The value and rank of every art is in proportion to the mental labour employed in it, or the mental pleasure produced by it." REYNOLDS.

After a few years secession from the pages of this Magazine, during which time we established and conducted the "ANNALS OF THE FINE ARTS," we have returned to our old post; a situation of less labour than that of being sole editor of the Annals, which we were obliged to relinquish principally for want of time; but we trust of not less utility to those arts, whose interests we have so long supported. During this period no regular article on the arts has here appeared, and certainly no other work should have tempted us to resume the critical pen, but that, in which above fourteen years ago we commenced our labours in this department of literature. Our plan will not materially differ from that originally adopted in this work, and subsequently in the critical department of the Annals. Our former correspondents and friends, both domestic and foreign, will support us in this as heretofore, and their communications be inserted in the widely circulated columns of the Monthly Magazine. The *politics*, if we may be allowed the word, *of art* will be the same that has always guided us, and ever will be, as they ever have been, devoted to the real interests of sound art, and its most able professors; to the advancement of English taste, the public encouragement of historical painting, and the support of artists of solid genius, who present such hopes of future eminence as cannot be mistaken, and deserve to be supported.

The leading features of this *review* and *register*, will be as comprehensive as possible; and consist of a bold and impartial REVIEW of Painting, Sculpture, Architecture and Engraving, of the literature connected with these arts, and the public exhibitions and private views of the collections of the nobility and gentry. The REGISTER will be regularly filled with the proceedings of Academies and other institutions, as fast as they arise; premiums offered and distributed in every branch of art; intelligence of works in hand; accounts of extraordinary sales of works of art; notices of the decease of eminent artists, with biographical accounts of them in the proper department of the Magazine; and any casual improvement or addition, foreign or domestic, that may arise.

In thus making our bow to our old friends of the Monthly Magazine, we hope to be allowed the privilege of saying, that the 17th Quarterly Number of the Annals completes the fifth and last volume of that work, which is now relinquished, as its objects were nearly all completed.

Our friends and correspondents are therefore respectfully solicited to send their communications, announcements, books, prints, &c. for review, &c. &c. to the Office of this Work, as early in the month as possible, but not later than the 17th, if wished to be noticed in the current month.

REVIEW OF NEW WORKS.

CAPT. MUDIE'S new Series of National Medals.—No. 1. LORD BYRON.

THE proprietor and publisher of this new medal is known to the public as the spirited projector of the splendid series of national medals commemorative of the late war and its achievements. He has now commenced a new series, more congenial with the spirit of the peaceful arts, and proposes one of a larger medallion dimension, commemorative of our poets, philoso-

phers and artists. The set is begun with Lord Byron, a poet of great and erratic genius. The obverse is a fine bust of the noble poet by Faulkner, in an elegant fancy dress, that leaves the form of the neck and joining of the head, in all its native beauty. The reverse is a personification of his lordship's nurse, an Apollo with his lyre standing on the rocky summit of Parnassus, his head enveloped with murky clouds, rolling thunders, and appalling storms.

Of its execution it is enough to say it is equal to any of its military or naval rivals of the first series.

Portrait of B. R. HAYDON, ESQ. engraved in line by W. HARVEY, from an original portrait. Published by W. Harvey, 24, Norfolk Street, Middlessex Hospital, proofs 5s. prints 2s. 6d.

The original whence this print is engraved, is more a poetical character of this eminent painter, than a portrait painter's likeness; yet it possesses sufficient identity of form for a portrait. It is finely, forcibly and picturesquely engraved by this young practitioner, who is a pupil of the master he has here engraved.

A Catalogue of the Pictures at GROSVENOR HOUSE, London; with etchings from the whole collection. Executed by permission of the noble proprietor, and accompanied by historical notices of the principal works. By JOHN YOUNG, engraver in mezzotinto to his Majesty, and keeper of the British Institution. London, 1820.

The title page describes the work, which fully answers the description. The literary part describes the pictures, the rooms they hang in, some necessary historical anecdotes connected with them, their size, and if engraved and by whom. The basis of this splendid collection of first rate pictures, Mr. Young informs us was laid by the late Earl Grosvenor, who, with great judgment, selected some of the best pictures formerly in the possession of Lord Waldegrave and Sir Luke Schaub; to which he added some very fine works, purchased for him in Italy, by Mr. Dalton, then keeper of his Majesty's pictures. To these the present Earl has added many others of the Italian, Dutch and Flemish schools. To the principal part of the pictures of the late Marquess of Lansdowne he has added the entire collection of W. E. Agar, Esq. which he purchased at the price of thirty thousand guineas, and many other single fine pictures. The work is a very useful companion to the collection, and the etchings outline memoranda of the composition and arrangement of the pictures.

Proceedings of Public Institutions, Announcements of Works in Hand, &c.

ROYAL ACADEMY.—On Monday, the 20th inst. at a general meeting of the Academicians, Mr. H. Edridge was elected an associate. We presume this election, which has excited great surprise, was in return for the many years

patience with which Mr. Edridge has waited upon the Academy, and for the perseverance he has displayed in regularly putting himself on the list of candidates for nearly a generation. The Academicians take a regular survey on or about the first Sunday in June, of the works of the candidates. Now we put it to them; do they consistently with their oaths declare, that they have elected the most able artist from among the candidates? We declare they have not, and may, perhaps, pursue the subject further next month.

Several councils have recently been held respecting the purchase of an unique collection of engravings for the use of the students. Mr. Smith of the British Museum has attended to give his opinion of the value of each of the impressions, and it is expected that the associate engravers will be consulted before the purchase is determined upon.

Mr. CARLISLE commenced his usual course of lectures on anatomy, on Monday the 13th. The others in succession will be Mr. SOANE on architecture; Mr. FLAXMAN on sculpture; Mr. TURNER on perspective, and Mr. FUSELI on painting.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, Pall Mall.—This liberal and patriotic body have presented the picture of Elijah raising the Widow's Son, which they purchased of Mr. WESTALL, to the new-built parish church of Egham. Two other pictures of their's, namely, RICHTER'S Christ healing the blind, and HILTON'S Mary Magdalen washing the feet of Christ, are also expected shortly to be presented by them; the former to the new church of St. Pancras, now building, and the latter to Sir C. Wren's elegant church of St. Michael Royal, College-hill, now undergoing a substantial repair and beautifying.

The Directors have also given notice that pictures intended to be offered for exhibition and sale in the British Gallery the ensuing season, will be received on Monday the 15th and Tuesday the 16th of January next, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and five in the afternoon, after which time no work of art will be received.

RUSSEL INSTITUTION, Great Cornmarket, Russel-square.—A course of eight lectures on civil architecture, is announced to be given in the theatre of this institution, by Mr. ELMES. The first to commence on Friday the 8th Dec. at 8 o'clock, and continued every Tuesday

Tuesday and Friday evening at the same hour till completed.

ROYAL INSTITUTION, *Albemarle-street*.—PROFESSOR SOANE is expected to deliver a course of lectures on architecture in the Spring of 1821.

SURRY INSTITUTION, *Blackfriars-road*.—DOCTOR CROTCH is announced to deliver a course of lectures on music, and Mr. ELMES, on architecture, at this institution in January next.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Rev. Mr. FOSBROOKE has announced his intention of delivering two courses of lectures on archæology, illustrated by appropriate drawings.

Mr. ROSSI, the eminent sculptor, whose monuments of Lord Cornwallis and Rodney, are among the best in St. Paul's Cathedral, has opened a subscription for erecting a marble statue, with an appropriate pedestal and canopy, to the memory of the late President WEST. We trust his subscription will soon fill, and that every artist who has benefited by the kindnesses of the late President, will shew his gratitude by sending his guinea, as the nobility and gentry who patronize the arts will their's by more munificent sums. The model, a sketch of which was exhibited a year or two ago, is distinguished by a chaste simpli-

city of form, most appropriate to the mild and unassuming manners of the original.

Mr. WILD, the able draftsman of Lincoln Cathedral, has been some time in France making drawings from the fine architectural antiquities of that kingdom.

MR. ELMES's *Life of Sir C. Wren*, on which he has occupied all his leisure of the last ten years, and in which he has been assisted by the family of that distinguished architect, by the late Sir Joseph Banks and Richard Lovel Edgeworth, is nearly finished, and will be began printing forthwith.

MR. LONSDALE has painted at Brandenburgh House three or four portraits of her Majesty. One of them, that intended for the city, is now in the hands of Mr. Meyer, the engraver, and will be ready in a few weeks.

Mr. SHARP's picture of the Drury Lane Green Room is in a state of forwardness, and may be expected to be finished for the next exhibition at Somerset House.

Mr. SCRIVEN is engraving a portrait of John Clare, the Northamptonshire Peasant-poet, from a beautiful picture of Wm. Hutton, Esq. R.A.

NEW MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

An Introduction to Extemporary Modulation, in six several lessons, for the Piano Forte, or Harp; with directions for rendering them useful for the Violin and Violincello, by A. F. C. Kollman, Organist of His Majesty's German Chapel, St. James's. 5s.

THE purport of this work is, to follow up, or extend, the information conveyed in a former publication, by the same author, entitled, "An Introduction to the Art of Preluding and Extemporizing." In his present undertaking, the author professes to communicate the knowledge necessary to the power of extemporaneous modulation, and gives as examples, six preludes, or fantasias; these are so constructed, that while they are sufficiently familiar for the juvenile practitioner, they form so many clues to the labyrinth of more complex harmonies, and will prove not unuseful even to advanced performers. To reduce the principal elements of harmonical combination to the simple form in which they are here presented to the student,

was no easy task; but the chief difficulty was, to devise an arrangement, and adhere to a mode, that should neither perplex the mind, nor outstrip the successive advances of the pupil.

Though Mr. K.'s title-page only promises to accommodate and inform the piano-forte, harp, violin, and violoncello performer, there is no description of musician, practical or theoretical, that may not derive illumination from its studious perusal. The precepts, in regard of the principles of harmony and harmonical evolution, are general, and embrace all the various keys, and the explication of their several connections and bearings. By the aid of so clear and comprehensive a book, (a book, that in the strictness of speech, might be called *multum in parvo*;) the interest of music, in its every province, cannot fail to be promoted; and as it keeps pace with Mr. Kollman's other numerous didactic productions in excellence, so, we trust, it will in success. *Duo, for a Piano Forte and Violin, dedicated*

called to Mrs. Baillot, by Frederic Kalkbrenner, esq. 6s.

With a little ostentation of science, and some affectation of the power of modulating with ease and boldness, we find in this production much evidence of genius, and no small portion of taste and elegance. The piece before us consists of four movements. The *first* is spirited and original; the *second* tasteful and expressive; the *third* delicately agile; and the *fourth* (a rondo) pleasing in its subject, and effective in its conduct. In this composition, Mr. Kalkbrenner has obviously aimed at variety, and throughout, has succeeded in producing that relief which forms the soul of instrumental music, and is best calculated to awaken and reward attention. The introduction of "O Nanny, wilt thou gang with me" in the third movement, forms a beautiful contrast to the boldness and animation of the first and second, and in the ornament and variegation given to that interesting and pathetic air, Mr. K. has adduced proofs of his taste, his judgment, and his genius.

The *Grand Overture to the Opera of "Le Nozze di Figaro,"* as performed at the King's Theatre; Composed by Mozart, and arranged for two performers on one Piano Forte, by M. P. King, esq. 3s.

Of this overture, the freedom, ease, and spirit of which render it so worthy of its illustrious author, Mr. King has made a duett which will not fail to be acceptable to practitioners on the instrument for which it is here intended. The task of its modification was by no means of ordinary magnitude, but the style of its execution, sanctions the undertaking, and proves the composition (under proper management) to be equally qualified to delight in the theatre and the chamber. Mr. K. not confining himself to the mere consolidation of the harmony, has exercised considerable art in the adjustment of the parts, and produced from their varied disposition much of that orchestral effect for which the distinguished German has always been so justly admired.

Prometheus, a Grand Overture, composed by Beethoven. Arranged as a duett for two Performers on the Piano Forte, by M. P. King, esq. 3s.

The abilities which formed so excellent a duett of the overture to *Le Nozze di Figaro*, have been equally successful in the present instance. The execution is equally distributed, the har-

mony is ably filled, and the general effect evinces taste and experience in the useful art of furnishing from the best dramatic overtures, pieces calculated to improve the piano-forte performer, and delight domestic circles.

An Air, with variations for the Piano Forte, composed and inscribed to Mrs. Atkinson, by M. C. Wilson. 3s.

The opening movement, and seven variations, presented to the public by Mr. Wilson, in this publication, are creditable to his taste and conceptive powers. Most of the passages in the *first* are ingenious, while those of the *latter* possess the threefold merit of prettiness, connection, and analogy to the theme upon which they are founded. The general style of the piece is not such as to bring it within the tyro's sphere of practice; but by the higher order of practitioners it will be found an attractive and improving exercise.

"*A Rose-tree full in bearing,*" a Favorite Air, with variations for the Organ or Piano Forte. Composed and Inscribed to T. Attwood, esq. by Thomas Adams. 3s.

The introductory movement of this publication is conceived with much taste and fancy, and abounds with ideas that are as novel as delicate. The variations are so ingenious as to induce our wish that their number had been greater. The bass of the *second*, and the working of the upper, lower, and intermediate parts in the *third* and *fourth*, exhibit a degree of skill that it would be an injustice to Mr. Adams not to notice. Every bar announces the master and man of talent.

Introduction to the Admired Air of O Pescator, with Variations for the Harp, as Performed by T. H. Wright, at Paris, Composed by F. T. Naderman.—3s.

Both the introduction and variations (four in number) to *O Pescator* are written with skill, and in an analogous style. The tasteful turns given to many of the ideas in the leading movement, and the lively fancy displayed in the treatment of the air itself, are happy proofs of the competency of the composer for the productions of music of this description, and will create in every cultivated auditor, the wish for further samples of the same ingenuity and science.

Heroes of Albion! in your Glory Weep. A Ballad composed by J. Monro.—1s. 6d.

The words of this song (written by Wyman Inns, Esq.) are on the subject of England's loss by the decease of His late Majesty, George the Third. The melody,

melody, if not very original, is smooth and simple, and expresses with tolerable force, the pathetic sense of the poetry. The introduction of the *flat third*, at the words "And sadness clothes the brightest hopes," is replete with the intended effect, and the general cast of the composition far above mediocrity.

DRAMA.

The present theatrical season, notwithstanding the ardent and laudable efforts of the Winter managers, does not promise to be brilliant. The state of the times, little favourable to pleasure as to business, seems to refuse prosperity to the best exertions of the best abilities, and to shut the door against that fulness of reward to which the ingenious labours both of Mr. Elliston and Mr. Harris are so well entitled.

Since our last, however, the success of a new Farce, called "The Wild Goose Chase," produced at Drury Lane; and the well-merited applause with

which a new Tragedy, entitled "Wallace," has been received at Covent Garden, have somewhat cheered the spirits and raised the hopes of the managers. The broad boldness of the humour of the *first* of these pieces, most ably supported by the comicality and the vivacity of Munden, and the passionate energy and richness of language in the *second*, so judiciously sustained by the talents of Macready, have afforded new proofs of their several powers, and contributed to establish on the boards, two productions highly worthy of their best exertions.

Some performers of great merit also have been engaged at Drury Lane, as Messrs. Wallack, Booth and Cooper, by whom the strength of the company is kept up in tragedy, notwithstanding the departure of Kean for America. Madame Vestris in the popular medley of Don Giovanni, continues also to attract large audiences.

MEDICAL REPORT.

REPORT of DISEASES and CASUALTIES occurring in public and private Practice of the Physician who has the care of the Western District of the CITY DISPENSARY, the limits of which, commencing at the Fleet-street end of Chancery Lane, pass through Gray's Inn-lane, Portpool-lane, Hatton Wall, Great Saffron-hill, West street, Smithfield-bars, Charterhouse-lane and Square; along Goswell-street to Old-street; down Old-street, as far as Bunhill-row; thence crossing the Old Jewry and extending along Queen-street, terminate at the water-side.

THE passive facility with which the mind permits itself to receive common-place principles as established truths, is exceedingly remarkable. A furred tongue is almost universally conceived a faithful index of a foul stomach—and to question the rectitude of this notion would seem, especially in the present day of digestive mania, to imply a bold desire for differing merely for differing's sake. That position, however, is *not* a correct one which assumes the necessary dependence in question; and we should be nearer the truth in stating that fur on the tongue is a mark of derangement in the nervous frame, and disordered circulation of the head, rather than an indication that the stomach is in a condition of inordinate fulness and foulness. The writer has just heard from a respected friend and patient, whose health, nay, whose life, was very nearly falling a sacrifice to this current sentiment that while the tongue presents an unhealthy appearance, blue pill and purgatives and starving cannot be too strictly enjoined or too freely used. The attempt, however, thus to scour off the filth of this little *lying* member, proves often equally unavailing with endeavours to wash away the black stain of an Ethiopian's skin. The

root of the disorder, in the case referred to, was in the nerves and not in the stomach, and a more generous mode of living, combined with tonics, have effected in a short time what the other plan failed to do in a long one.

That the stomach is an important link in the chain of distempered action, no one in his senses would feel a moment's disposition to deny; and to correct the morbid tendencies of the first passages is often to throw off a load of disease which would be added to rather than lessened, by an injudicious administration of strengthening materials; but the mischief is, and ever has been, that we are apt to think of one organ and one part of the frame to the exclusion of every other. It must be *all* liver, or stomach, or head, or heart, or mucous membrane, or spine, according as one or another feeling of partiality shall pervade the pathology of the day—but nothing can be more fallacious in theory, or injurious in practice, than these confined and excluding principles.

External applications, in order to correct internal derangements, are not probably appreciated in our times equal to their deservings. We should be wrong, perhaps, in talking of giving an outlet to foul humours by

by the opening of issues and setons, but these topical excitants often prove abundantly useful in diverting diseased action from vital parts. Affections of the lungs, may, in many instances, be checked by a timely employment of these topical remedies; and even those disorders which more especially implicate the stomach and first passes, are occasionally influenced by them in a marked manner. A patient has but this moment conferred with the writer, who has been for years subjected to violent pain referred to the pit of the stomach, and who has been much relieved (whether lastingly or not shall be stated in a future paper) by the ointment of tartrate of antimony and opium. An able correspondent of the reporter, has also just sent him notice of a violent gastrodynia which refused to yield either to bleeding or anodynes or stimulants (which in its fury, indeed menaced the very life of the sufferer) and which has given way to the application by means of a feather of the strong nitric acid, over a small portion of the chest—"You are burning me," was the first cry of the patient, upon feeling the acid, which, however, was immediately succeeded by an exclamation, "Oh, I am in heaven!"

It has occurred to the reporter, that such a measure might be availingly had recourse to, in some states of suspended animation, and even in many cases where the vital powers seem to be giving way, and where opening a vein and causing a flow of blood, would probably precipitate the fatal event; this application, by rousing the dormant sensibility might be the means of rekindling the latent spark of life.

An interesting case has recently occurred (in a fine boy ten years old) of chronic affec-

tion of the head; the complaint, in the first instance, assumed the character of hydrocephalus, but instead of terminating either fatally or in health, it had left a total incapacity of articulating words, and loss of muscular power; the countenance, however, still exhibited marks of intelligence, and the reporter, when consulted on his case, ordered a seton to be opened in the neck, and the tincture of lytta in combination with the tincture of digitalis, and compound ipecacuan powder, to be administered internally. On a second visit the boy was found considerably better; the account from the medical gentleman in common attendance, has subsequently been favorable, but whether life and intellect will be restored remains still to be proved by time. In the next report the event, whether favourable or otherwise, shall be announced.

Since penning the last report, two cases have come under the cognizance of the writer, which have exhibited in a most unequivocal manner, and to an astonishing extent, the virtues of the wine of the colchicum seed, in chronic rheumatism, as recommended by Dr. Williams. The medicine in both these instances, was tried after almost every other had been used without avail. An individual has this instant likewise come in with a favourable report of the medicine in question, administered to his mother. In some other cases the success of the plan has not been so satisfactorily proved; but of this the writer is certain, that the profession and the public owe much to Dr. Williams, for his suggestion of this valuable addition to the *Materia Medica*. D. UWINS, M.D.

Bedford-row, Nov. 20th, 1820.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THERE is little novelty since our last report, for the universal distress of the occupiers of the soil, and of the labourers who till it, are unhappily no novelty. Never before was there so great a provision in England, of all the necessaries of life and of all commodities; but for the former, the grower finds no remuneration, and notwithstanding the apparent low rate of necessities, the country labourers in constant employment are barely able to subsist, and the considerable number in many districts, whom the farmers cannot employ, have no other recourse than a parish allowance. A great accumulation of this misery is apprehended in the ensuing winter season. Such is the strange state of our country, at the very summit of opulence, and superabundance, and with the boast of an unprecedented share of intellectual light. As a curious anomaly, we have lately heard of ninety pounds per acre given for thin stapled, ordinary arable land, and from seventy pounds to that price, demanded for land in the

county alluded to. Rents, however, in various parts of the country, are giving way, to the average probably of nearly thirty per cent.: apparently the only obvious mode of working the necessary change in the present melancholy and dangerous situation of affairs. The late considerable reduction in the price of corn, is no doubt, full as much to be attributed to the poverty of the farmers as to the abundance of the crop. The low price of store cattle may be referred to the same causes, and to the almost general failure of the turnip crop, which will render cattle feeding in the spring extremely expensive. The young wheats look as healthy and well in general, as they usually do at this season, but from casualties of weather, the sowing of considerable breadths is postponed till after Christmas. In some parts, the drought continued too long: in others, particularly in the north west, they were deluged with rain. In Scotland, the crops were fortunately secured. Wheat and oats, great; barley, deficient both in quantity and

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and quality. Potatoes, a light, but sufficient crop. Wheat, well got in. The demand for labour too great to be supplied. The wool trade is reviving in a slight degree, for middle and long wools; as to English fine wools, foreign importation has long since beaten them out of the field and out of the market.

Smithfield: Beef 3s. 8d. to 5s.—Mutton 3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.—Lamb 0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.—Veal 4s. 0d. to 6s.—Pork 4s. 0d. to 5s. 8d.

Bacon, Irish (scarcely any English made) 4s. 6d. to 5s.—Raw fat 3s. 4½d.

Corn Exchange: Wheat 35s. to 65s.—Barley 22s. to 31s.—Oats 16s. to 28s.—The Quartern-loaf in London 10½d.—Hay 3l. to 4l. 10s.—Clover do. 3l. 10d. to 6l.—Straw 21s. to 1l. 15s.

Coals in the Pool 36s. 9d. to 44s. 3d.

Middlesex, Nov. 24th.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE.

| | Oct. 27. | | | | Nov. 28. | | | |
|----------------------------|----------|----|----|------------|----------|----|----|---------------------|
| Cocoa, W. I. common | £5 | 0 | 0 | to 5 10 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | to 5 10 0 per cwt. |
| Coffee, Jamaica, ordinary | 5 | 18 | 0 | .. 6 0 0 | 5 | 18 | 0 | .. 6 0 0 ditto. |
| —, fine | 6 | 5 | 0 | .. 6 7 0 | 6 | 4 | 0 | .. 6 5 0 ditto. |
| —, Mocha | 6 | 10 | 0 | .. 7 5 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. 0 0 0 per cwt. |
| Cotton, W. I. common | 0 | 0 | 9½ | .. 0 0 11 | 0 | 0 | 11 | .. 0 1 0 per lb. |
| —, Demerara | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. 0 0 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | .. 0 1 1 ditto. |
| Currants | 4 | 12 | 0 | .. 5 0 0 | 4 | 12 | 0 | .. 5 0 0 per cwt. |
| Figs, Turkey | 3 | 10 | 0 | .. 3 15 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | .. 4 0 0 ditto. |
| Flax, Riga | 59 | 0 | 0 | .. 0 0 0 | 59 | 0 | 0 | .. 60 0 0 per ton. |
| Hemp, Riga Rhine | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. 0 0 0 | 41 | 0 | 0 | .. 42 0 0 ditto. |
| Hops, new, Pockets | 4 | 4 | 0 | .. 5 0 0 | 2 | 16 | 0 | .. 4 8 0 per cwt. |
| —, Sussex, do. | 3 | 15 | 0 | .. 4 10 0 | 2 | 10 | 0 | .. 3 14 0 ditto. |
| Iron, British, Bars | 10 | 0 | 0 | .. 11 0 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | .. 11 0 0 per ton. |
| —, Pigs | 6 | 10 | 0 | .. 7 10 0 | 6 | 10 | 0 | .. 7 10 0 ditto. |
| Oil, Lucca | 11 | 0 | 0 | .. 0 0 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 | .. 0 0 0 per gall. |
| —, Galipoli | 72 | 0 | 0 | .. 0 0 0 | 72 | 0 | 0 | .. 0 0 0 per ton. |
| Rags | 1 | 18 | 0 | .. 0 0 0 | 1 | 18 | 0 | .. 0 0 0 per cwt. |
| Raisins, bloom or jar, new | 3 | 5 | 0 | .. 3 10 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 | .. 4 10 0 ditto. |
| Rice, Patna kind | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. 0 0 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. 0 0 0 ditto. |
| —, East India | 0 | 10 | 0 | .. 0 11 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. 0 0 0 ditto. |
| Silk, China, raw | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. 0 0 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. 0 0 0 per lb. |
| —, Bengal, skein | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. 0 0 0 | 0 | 17 | 3 | .. 0 18 10 ditto. |
| Spices, Cinnamon | 0 | 8 | 1 | .. 0 8 3 | 0 | 8 | 1 | .. 0 8 3 per lb. |
| —, Cloves | 0 | 3 | 4 | .. 0 0 0 | 0 | 3 | 5 | .. 0 3 6 ditto. |
| —, Nutmegs | 0 | 4 | 6 | .. 0 0 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | .. 0 0 0 ditto. |
| —, Pepper, black | 0 | 0 | 6½ | .. 0 0 6 | 0 | 0 | 6½ | .. 0 0 6½ ditto. |
| —, —, white | 0 | 0 | 11 | .. 0 0 12½ | 0 | 0 | 12 | .. 0 0 0 ditto. |
| Spirits, Brandy, Cogniac | 0 | 3 | 11 | .. 0 4 1 | 0 | 3 | 8 | .. 0 3 9 per gal l |
| —, Geneva Hollands | 0 | 2 | 0 | .. 0 2 2 | 0 | 1 | 9 | .. 0 2 2 ditto. |
| —, Rum, Jamaica | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. 0 4 4 | 0 | 4 | 2 | .. 0 4 4 ditto. |
| Sugar, brown | 2 | 17 | 0 | .. 3 1 0 | 2 | 18 | 0 | .. 3 2 0 per cwt. |
| —, Jamaica, fine | 3 | 17 | 0 | .. 4 4 0 | 3 | 17 | 0 | .. 4 4 0 per cwt. |
| —, East India, brown | 0 | 18 | 0 | .. 1 7 0 | 0 | 18 | 0 | .. 1 7 0 ditto. |
| —, lump, fine | 5 | 2 | 0 | .. 5 8 0 | 5 | 4 | 0 | .. 5 10 0 per cwt. |
| Tallow, town-melted | 2 | 17 | 6 | .. 0 0 0 | 2 | 17 | 6 | .. 0 0 0 per cwt. |
| —, Russia, yellow | 2 | 14 | 0 | .. 0 0 0 | 2 | 14 | 0 | .. 0 0 0 ditto. |
| Tea, Bohea | 0 | 2 | 2 | .. 0 2 2½ | 0 | 2 | 3½ | .. 0 0 0 per lb. |
| —, Hyson, best | 0 | 3 | 0 | .. 0 4 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | .. 0 4 0 ditto. |
| Wine, Madeira, old | 44 | 0 | 0 | .. 46 0 0 | 44 | 0 | 0 | .. 46 0 0 per pipe. |
| —, Port, old | 38 | 0 | 0 | .. 52 0 0 | 38 | 0 | 0 | .. 52 0 0 ditto. |
| —, Sherry | 30 | 0 | 0 | .. 60 0 0 | 30 | 0 | 0 | .. 60 0 0 per butt |

*Premiums of Insurance...*Guernsey or Jersey, 15s. 9d.—Cork or Dublin, 15s. 9d.—Bel-fast, 15s. 9d.—Hambro', 25s.—Madeira, 20s.—Jamaica, 30s.—Greenland, out and home, 4gs. to 5gs.

Course of Exchange, Nov. 28.—Amsterdam, 12 7.—Hamburgh, 37 7.—Paris, 25 70.—Leghorn, 47.—Lisbon, 51.—Dublin, 7 per cent.

Premiums on Shares and Canals, and Joint Stock Companies.—Birmingham, 550l.—Coventry, 999l.—Derby, 112l.—Ellesmere, 63l.—Grand Surrey, 57l.—Grand Union, 31l.—Grand Junction, 203l.—Grand Western, 4l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 280l.—Leicester, 295l.—Loughbro', 2400l.—Oxford, 615l.—Trent and Mersey, 1920l.—Worcester, 24l.—East India Docks, 161l.—London, 90½.—West India, 165l.—Southwark BRIDGE, 18l.—Strand, 41. 5s.—Royal Exchange ASSURANCE, 230l.—Albion, 40l. 10s.—Globe, 118l.—GAS LIGHT COMPANY, 60l. 0s.—City Ditto, 95l. At the Office of Wolfe and Edmonds.

The

The 3 per cent. Reduced, on the 27th was 68½; 3 per cent. consols, 68½; 5 per cent. 104½.
 Gold in bars 3l. 17s. 10½d. per oz.—New doubloons, 3l. 16s. 0d.—Silver in bars 4s. 11½d.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES announced between the 20th of Oct. and the 20th of Nov. 1820: extracted from the London Gazette.

BANKRUPTCIES. [this Month 139.]

Solicitors' Names are in Parentheses.

- ABBOT, W. Windham-place, merchant. (Stephen.)
 Anderson, A. Salters' Hall-court, Cannon-street, merchant. (Buckle.)
 Appleby, T. C. Canterbury, stay-maker. (Bennett.)
 Armstrong, J. Bristol, millwright. (Meredith, L.)
 Ashby, T. East-street, Manchester-square, baker. (Harvey and Co.)
 Atkinson, G. and B. Kirbymoorside, Yorkshire, corn-merchants. (Eyre and Co. L.)
 Atkinson, C. Huddersfield, merchant. (Ircomb, L.)
 Austin, T. J. Gregory, and J. Husson, Bath, haberdashers. (Pearce and Co.)
 Barker, T. Stratford, brewer. (Fisher and Co. L.)
 Barnett, T. Kendall, corn-merchant. (Heclis, L.)
 Beady, J. Wootton Underedge, clothier. (Bridges.)
 Beelen, J. jun. Dartmouth, sail-maker. (Price, L.)
 Benham, H. High-street, Southwark, ironmonger. (Sutcliffe.)
 Berthoud, H. jun. Castle-court, Strand, auctioneer. (Jones and Co.)
 Baily, S. Brodford, Wiltshire, butcher. (Dax, L.)
 Booth, G. jun. Coleshill, Warwickshire, dealer. (Hall and Co.)
 Bramhall, J. Mossley, Lancashire, woolstapler. (Gibbon, Ashton-under-Line.)
 Brander, A. Budge-row, upholsterer. (Lucket.)
 Bright, W. Newband, Gloucestershire, dealer. (Meredith.)
 Bright, T. and T. D. Paine, Downham, Norfolk, dealers. (Toone and Co. L.)
 Brown, E. Saracen's Head, Friday-street, corn-dealer. (Bovill and Co.)
 Bryant J. Austin-friars, merchant. (Gellibrand.)
 Caaney, J. Bishopswearmouth, ship-owner. (Meggisons and Co. L.)
 Cannon, J. Liverpool, merchant. Young, L.
 Chambers, F. Stamford, shoemaker. (Rowland and Co. L.)
 Cliff, W. High-street, Islington, broker. (Platt, L.)
 Cook, J. Oakley Mills, Suffolk, miller. (West.)
 Cooper, H. Threadneedle-street, merchant. (Courtien and Co.)
 Cooper, W. Fleet-market, linen-draper. (Dawes and Co.)
 Curtis, J. Fording-bridge, Hampshire, draper. (Towers, L.)
 Dommett, G. Deptford, soap-maker. (Rogers, L.)
 Drinkwater, S. Liverpool, timber-merchant. (Blackstock and Co. L.)
 Edridge, D. Baldock, Hertfordshire, cooper. (Sweet, L.)
 Ellis, J. Newington, baker. (Benton, L.)
 Fearne, C. Old Broad-street, merchant. (Crowder and Co.)
 Fordham, J. Bishop's Stortford, plumber. (Maykinson, L.)
 Fromow, W. Great Yarmouth, chemist. (Poole and Co. L.)
 Fry, J. Dorset-street, Salisbury-square, tailor. (Mayhew and Co.)
 Gidley, E. Dover-street, Piccadilly, dress-maker. (Darke and Co.)
 Gordon, J. Tokenhouse-yard, and J. Gordon, Thanet-place, Strand, merchants. (White.)
 Greaves, H. Manchester, merchant. Ellis, L.
 Green, J. Oxford-street, smith. (Blacklow.)
 Hersant, E. Wapping-street, carpenter. (Shave, L.)
 Hewett, G. Henley upon-Thames, banker. (Holmes L.)
 Harris, T. B. Hinckley, hosier. (Soden.)
 Hauxwell, L. Dewsbury, Yorkshire, spirit-merchant. (Archer.)
 Haywood, G. Birmingham, spirit-merchant. (Chilton, L.)
 Haild, M. Cheltenham, hotel-keeper. (Vizard and Co. L.)
 Herbert, W. Overbury, Worcestershire, farmer. (Cardale and Co. L.)
 Harris, C. Winchester, saddler. (Tilbury, L.)
 Hill, W. Denton's Green, Lancashire, brewer. (Mason, L.)
 Hirst, T. Marsh, Yorkshire, cloth dresser. (Battye, L.)
 Holdernisse, J. T. Bucklersbury, merchant. (Young Hornby, B. Bernard-street, Foundling Hospital. (Sherwood and Son.)
 Howliston, J. Thayer-street, Manchester-square, tailor. (Dawson and Co.)
 Hodges, J. Cheltenham, coal-merchant. (Jones, L.)
 Hooper, J. Tooley-street, chymist. (Sherwood and Son.)
 Hudson, F. Angel-lane, Essex, brewer. (Pearce and Co. L.)
 Hulton, W. Evesham, Worcestershire, porter-dealer. (Bonsfield and Co. L.)
 Hunt, D. P. Snetteton, Norfolk, miller. (Wright, L.)
 Imbrie, J. Bucklersbury, warehouseman. (Crowder and Co.)
 Javens, J. and G. St. James's Walk, Clerkenwell, japanners. (Carter.)
 Jent, T. Piccadilly, china-man. (Woodhouse.)
 Johnson, W. Heybridge, Essex, salt-manufacturer. (Bridges and Co. L.)
 Jones, W. Newport, Monmouthshire, tanner. (Thomas, L.)
 Keates, W. Bishopsgate-street, hosier. (Brooking.)
 Kenworthy, J. Saddleworth, Yorkshire, dyer. (Battye, L.)
 Knowles, J. Liverpool, innkeeper. (Lowe and Co. L.)
 Klotz, M. Brixthelmstone, merchant. (Champ, L.)
 Lannen, W. Ringwood, Southampton, butcher. (Tilson, L.)
 Larkworthy, J. Exeter, comb-maker. (Brutton, L.)
 Landon, T. Hertford, Cheshire, salt-manufacturer. (Kent, L.)
 Leigh, J. Upper Thames-street, coal-merchant. (Boxer.)
 Ledieu, J. Richmond-buildings, Soho, jeweller. (Turner and Co.)
 Lethbridge, J. Carmarthen-street, Tottenham Court road, carpenter. (Boxer.)
 Little, T. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, linen-draper. (Bell and Co.)
 Lovenbury, M. Bradford, Wills, victualler. (King and Co. L.)
 Lynch, M. Whitefriars, carman. (Batho.)
 Marden, W. East Budleigh, Denbighshire, dealer. (Collett and Co. L.)
 Maas, H. Provost-street, City-road, merchant. (Hurd and Co.)
 Mann, J. Leeds, brewer. (Hargreaves.)
 Marsden, T. Pimlico, horse-dealer. (Lloyd, L.)
 Melton, M. and T. Highgate, builders. (Hunter, L.)
 Messington, R. Great Marlow, horse-dealer. (Harrison, L.)
 Murdock, J. P. Brown, and W. McGirr, Nottingham, drapers. (Paterson and Co. L.)
 Myrtle, W. Brighton, hatter. (Faithful, L.)
 Norman, J. Lucas-street, Commercial-road, master mariner. (Wright, L.)
 Norris, T. Bishopstone, Wilts, shoemaker. (Millet and Co. L.)
 Oakes, J. King's Arms-buildings, Cornhill, commission-broker. (Beavan.)
 Orme, J. Wigan, money-scrivener. (Lowe and Co. L.)
 Palmer, G. Mosterton, Dorsetshire, miller. (Murrey, Crewkerne.)
 Paulden, W. Macclesfield, linen-draper. (Sherwin, L.)
 Parker,

- Parker, A. Cheltenham, builder. (Vizard and Co. L.)
 Peachy, J. Oxford-street, linen-draper. (Court-teen and Co.)
 Pitt, J. Cirencester, woolstapler. (Thompson, L.)
 Porter, W. J. Charing-cross, slopseller. (Townshend.)
 Price, R. Tewkesbury, corn-factor. (Edmunds, L.)
 Patey, A. West Teignmouth, Devonshire, builder. (Young, L.)
 Ralph R. and W. King, Ipswich, maltsters. (Taylor, L.)
 Rew, R. and T. Thomason, Castle-street, White-chapel, horse-dealers. (Gray, Kingsland.)
 Roberts, S. Cheltenham, druggist. (Meredith, L.)
 Rutter, J. Winterton, Lincolnshire, merchant. (Hicks, L.)
 Sarson, J. Kingsland, stage coach-proprietor. (Carter, L.)
 Scheviesio, J. C. and F. Grosseau, harp-manufacturers. (Jones and Co.)
 Scurr, J. Doncaster, linen-draper. (King, L.)
 Slade, W. Leeds, corn-merchant. (Fisher and Co.)
 Smith, A. Lime Street-square, merchant. (Reardon and Co.)
 Spence, J. Prince's-street, Westminster, corn-dealer. (Young.)
 Sprigens, J. Chesham, Buckinghamshire, draper. (Stevens, L.)
 Stevenson, A. Glasgow, cotton-manufacturer. (Williams, L.)
 Strickland, B. Budleigh Salterton, Devonshire, dealer. (Collett and Co. L.)
 Smith, E. Green Lettuce-lane, tea-dealer. (Weston.)
 Thwaites, T. Maplehurst, Kent, tallow-chandler. (Sherwood and Co. L.)
 Thompson, J. Norwich, merchant. (Saggers, L.)
 Tillotson, J. Warley, Yorkshire, cotton-spinner. (Wrigglesworth, L.)
 Town, J. Yalding, Kent, miller. (Brace and Co. L.)
 Trebane, S. Exeter, silversmith. (Britton, L.)
 Trent, G. Bampton, Dorsetshire, malster. (Ben-nett and Co. L.)
 Turner, T. W. Brentford, potter. (Bishop and Co. L.)
 Tweed, T. and R. Chingford Mills, millers. (Lewis.)
 Usherwood, T. jun. Tunbridge, Kent, farmer. (Babb, L.)
 Ulph, W. Norwich, bombazine and cotton-manufacturer. (Cooper.)
 Waldron, C. Liverpool, merchant. (Pritt.)
 Wall, C. Coventry, mercer. (Woodcock and Co.)
 Watson, T. James-street, Manchester-square, grocer. (Carlton.)
 Watkins, P. Bristol, oil and colour-man. (Hurd and Co. L.)
 Westron, M. Wellington, mercer. (Purfoot.)
 Wilkinson, A. Liverpool, wine-merchant. (Black-tock and Co. L.)
 Willcocks, T. Holborn, umbrella-maker. (James.)
 Wilson, J. Staincliffe, Yorkshire, merchant. (Battye, L.)
 Wilson, R. Clement's-lane, broker. (Gillibrand.)
 Wingate, J. Bathwick, Somersetshire, money-scri-ver. (Stephen, L.)
 Wood, T. Trowbridge, clothier. (Hurd and Co. L.)
 Wood, H. Rope-maker-street, Cripplegate, coach-smith. (Hutchinson.)
 Wolvell, T. Andover, linen-draper. (Bremridges and Co. L.)
 Wragge, F. F. Parish of St. George, Gloucestershire, dealer. (Hicks and Co. L.)
 Wright, J. sen. Hart-street, Bloomsbury, uphol-sterer. (Patten.)
 White, H. Strand-lane, printer. (Bishop.)
 Yates, R. W. Manchester, cotton twist and welt dealer. (Milne and Co.)

DIVIDENDS.

- Abbott, P. D. Powis-place, Great Cooke, J. Helmsley, Yorkshire.
 Ormond-street.
 Adams and Nash, Gloucester.
 Adams, T. South Shields.
 Adock, J. St. Mary Axe.
 Anderson, A. Philpot-lane.
 Armitage, J. Shad Thames.
 Ashford, C. S. Harrow-road.
 Bailey, T. Macclesfield.
 Bailey, C. R. H. Swallowfield.
 Baker, C. Pope's Head-alley, Cornhill.
 Ball, J. Poole.
 Baylis J. and T. Thompson, Piccadilly.
 Beavan, J. Old Cavendish-street.
 Bell, J. Church-street, Spital-fields.
 Bennett, S. A. Worship-street, Shoreditch.
 Bishop, D. Great Surrey-street, Blackfriars-road.
 Biggan, W. Manchester.
 Blyth, E. Dyer's-buildings, Holborn.
 Bateman, J. and W. Calbard, St. John's-street, West Smithfield.
 Boottall, T. St. Edmunds Bury.
 Brattle, W. Ryarsh, Kent.
 Brice, W. Bristol.
 Bryan, R. Llangullo, Radnor-shire.
 Bunker, J. Grafton-street.
 Buckton, R. Jermyn-street.
 Carr, C. Bridge-street, Westminster.
 Carey, E. M. Liverpool.
 Cave, S. Cheltenham.
 Chapman, T. Littlebury Mills, Essex.
 Clarke, D. T. Gerrard-street, Soho.
 Collier, R. and J. Pears, Cheap-side.
 Collins, R. Maidstone.
 Coney, R. Strand.
 Cooke, J. Coxhoe, Durham.
 Cowne, S. Barbican.
 Crombie, R. Chelsea.
 Cummings, J. Osborne-street, Whitechapel.
 Davis, W. Tredagar, Monmouth-shire.
 Davis, D. New Bond-street.
 Delamare, P. H. Romford.
 Deaves, H. Liverpool.
 De Juiros, J. M. London.
 Dixie, P. P. J. B. Falcon-square.
 Dodson, H. and J. Southwark.
 Dover and Frogger, London.
 Dobson, T. Kendal, Westmor-land.
 Dyer, W. Northleach, Glouces-tershire.
 Edwards, W. Dartford.
 Ellerby, T. Poole.
 Elliott, J. Farnham, Surrey.
 Evans, J. and Sir J. Jelf, Glou-ces-ter.
 Evans, P. Cross-street.
 Fish J. and J. Nowlan, Newcas-tle-upon-Tyne.
 Fisher, F. Edgeware-road.
 Ford, E. Lime-street.
 Fry, R. Leicester-square.
 Fullarton, J. Bristol.
 Gardener, T. W. and T. Leices-ter.
 Gibson, J. and J. Peacock, Ball-alley, Lombard-street.
 Giles, D. Lyford, Bedfordshire.
 Gompertz, A. Great Winchester-street.
 Goodwin, B. Orford, Norfolk.
 Grocott, J. T. Salford.
 Gallant, W. Leadenhall-market.
 Hancock, J. Limehouse Hole Stairs.
 Harkness, J. Addle-street.
 Hart, J. Southampton.
 Harrison, J. Saxilby.
 Hepburn, C. Commercial-road.
 Hardisty, G. and J. Cowling, Bedford-court, Covent Gar-den.
 Hindle, W. Leeds.
 Hitchin, W. St. Peter's Hill.
 Hodgson, R. Fleet-street.
 Holland, S. P. and P. Ball, Wor-ces-ter.
 Holmes, T. J. Harris, and J. D. English, Long-acre.
 Hooper, W. Tenbury, Worcester-shire.
 Hornby, J. Liverpool.
 Hamson, J. Saxilby, Lincoln-shire.
 Jacobs, L. Nassau-street, Middle-sex Hospital.
 Johnston, D. Brown-street, Ha-nover-square.
 Jones, T. Bristol.
 Kemp, T. Knaresborough.
 Kerry, A. Bucklersbury.
 King, C. M. Upper East Smith-field.
 Knott and Co. Southwark.
 Lee, J. King-street, Cheapside.
 Levin, L. Great Prescott-street.
 Lomas, T. White Horse-inn, Fetter-lane.
 Lynch, M. Church-street, Spital-fields.
 Lyons, L. and T. and J. Dowley, Lower Shadwell-street.
 Mackenzie, C. Caroline-street, Bedford-square.
 Martin, T. and S. Hopkins, Bris-tol.
 Martin, J. St. Philip and Jacob, Gloucestershire.
 McNeal, N. London.
 May, W. Spital-square.
 Merry, R. Birmingham.
 Miles, W. Oxford-street.
 Moody, J. York-mews, Padding-ton-street, St. Mary-le-bonne Mole.

Mole, W. Worcester, and R. Lockett, Hereford.
 Montes, S. W. Birmingham.
 New, E. Bristol.
 Orr, J. Barge-yard, Bucklersbury.
 Pearce, J. Plymouth Dock.
 Phillips, T. Bread Street-hill.
 Phillips, J. Duke-street, Portland place.
 Phillips, S. R. and D. P. Riderig, Liverpool.
 Ramsay, J. and R. Forster, Old Broad-street.
 Randall, R. Coleman-street.
 Read, J. and J. Hollyer, St. Mary Hill, Eastcheap.
 Reeder, W. R. Stratford Green, Essex.
 Render, G. and S. Leeds.
 Richards, W. Penzance.
 Richards, H. Baconfield.
 Riding, J. Blackburn.
 Rain, T. Bear-street, Leicester Fields.
 Russel, A. Tewkesbury.
 Ritson, J. Carlisle.

Selesinger, M. B. Church Court, Clement's-lane.
 Shalcross, W. Joseph-street, St Pancras.
 Shoobridge C. Kensington.
 Simpson, R. Crown-court, Threadneedle-street.
 Snuggs, J. W. A. and J. Walley, Line-street.
 Stevens, R. Banstead, Surrey.
 Stevenson, W. Sheffield.
 Sutherland, S. South Shields.
 Swainsten, J. Kendal.
 Thompson, T. Manchester.
 Thomas, W. Little Narcle, Herefordshire.
 Taylor, G. and G. Jarman, Fenchurch-street.
 Thompson and Moses, Rotherhithe.
 Thompson, S. Red Cross-street.
 Thuckle, G. M. London.
 Toplin, B. Strand.
 Townsend, R. and J. R. Mitre Court, Fenchurch Street.
 Toll, W. St. Germain's, Cornwall.

Venning, W. Gutter lane.
 Wainwright, W. Liverpool.
 Ward, R. Maiden lane, Clerkenwell.
 Warrall, S. and Co. Bristol.
 Welby, C. C. E. Leicestershire West, T. London.
 Wharton, A. Salisbury.
 Williams E. Edmonton.
 Williams, R. Shrewsbury.
 Williams, L. Nicholas lane, Lombard street.
 Wilson, Old Broad street.
 Wilson, R. Bow Church yard.
 Wood, T. and R. and W. Frough-ton, Smithsam, Bottom, Surrey.
 Wood, J. and J. Thornes, Yorkshire.
 Woodroof, J. Gun street, Old Artillery Ground.
 Woods, W. Middlesex.
 Wrangle, J. Arnwell, Hertfordshire.
 Young, A. St. Swithin's lane.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Results from Observations made in London for the Month of Oct., 1820.

| | Mean. | Maximum. | Days of the Month. | Wind. | Minimum. | Days of the Month. | Wind. | Range. | Greatest Variation in 24 hours. | Days of the Mth. |
|-------------------------------|-------|----------|--------------------|--------|----------|--------------------|-------|--------|---------------------------------|------------------|
| Barometer | 29.50 | 30.44 | 3 | N.E. | 28.56 | 22 | SW. | 1.88 | 0.87 | 22 |
| Thermometer. | 48.81 | 62½° | 15 | S. | 36¼° | 12 | N.NW. | 26¼° | 20½° | 3 |
| Thermometer } Hygrometer } | 15.55 | 54¼° | 8 | E. NE. | 0 | 14 | SE. | 45½ | 37½ | 7 |

Prevailing winds,—Variable.

Number of days on which rain has fallen, 15.—Hail 1.

Fall of rain, &c. 1.988 inches.

Clouds.

| | | | | | |
|---------|----------------|----------------|----------|-----------------|---------|
| Cirrus. | Cirro-stratus. | Cirro-cumulus. | Cumulus. | Cumulo-stratus. | Nimbus. |
| 7 | 20 | 3 | 21 | 9 | 7 |

For the first thirteen days, the wind blew steadily from the NE, accompanied with fine, mild, and dry weather. The 1st, 2d, 3d, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 12th, were chiefly clear. A few light showers of rain fell early on the mornings of the 1st, 5th, and 11th. The barometer was unusually high, and very steady; the mean for the period is 30.08 inches, and the mean daily variation 0.11 of an inch.

On the 14th the wind came round to the south, the temperature increased 10°, and in the course of this and the following day, the barometer fell rapidly from 29.80 inches to 28.82 inches. The weather during the remainder of the month was cloudy and showery, the wind variable, and on the 15th, 16th, 17th, 22d, and 26th, blew in heavy gales

from the W. and SW. The barometer was extremely low and fluctuating, the mean for the period being only 29.08 inches, and the mean daily variation amounting to 0.38 of an inch.

The temperature was moderately high, and varied but little throughout the month.

A. E.

St. John's Square, Nov. 10, 1820.

ERRATA.—In the Report for September, page 374, col. 2nd, line 11th from the top; for "I therefore" read "I have therefore;" next line, for "magazine" read "margin." Page 375, 2nd col. 7th line from the top; for "bleak" read "black;" next line, for "apposition" read "opposition;" 10th line, for "quite clear over" read "eclipse quite over."

POLITICAL

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN NOVEMBER.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE portentous Bill of Pains and Penalties has continued since our last to employ the energies of the United Kingdom. It was a question adapted to the comprehension of all, and therefore has created an universal feeling. If by exposing the weak side of government, it should be the means of expelling an hideous tory faction from power, and produce the adoption of some of those reforms and ameliorations pointed out in a preceding article, it would effect more than all the intellectual exertions of the age have hitherto been able to accomplish.

On the 6th of November, after long debates, in which Lords Grey, Erskine, and others, delivered some of the most able discourses ever heard in Parliament, the House of Lords divided, 123 for the second reading, and 95 against it. The public emotion was intense; but as the great majority of talent and independence was found in the minority, and the major part of the majority consisted of ministers, placemen, bishops, and known sycophants of power, the victory was contemned by one party, and little valued by the other.

However, on the 10th of November, on the division on the third reading, the numbers were only 108 for the bill, and 99 against it, the numerical majority consisting of the votes of the ministers in the house, who were the admitted *prosecutors*. In these circumstances even the ministerial sense of decency gave way, and Lord Liverpool, instead of moving that it then pass, moved that it should be reconsidered that day six months! Two or three peers unworthily held out, but on the question being put, the bill was finally rejected without a division.

Nothing could exceed the exultation of the great mass of the people on learning the result. It spread through London as by telegraph in a few minutes, and was every where received by shouts in the street, by the ringing of bells and preparations for a general illumination, which took place on the same evening, and was kept up for three nights with increasing splendour. The mail and other coaches conveyed the intelligence in triumph through the country, and

perhaps no event of the last fifty years created more general feeling of exultation, and more universal rejoicings. They were damped only by the outrages committed on the connections of government, who felt it their duty to resist; and by the attacks made on obnoxious peers in their hasty routes to their country seats after three months attendance on these impolitic and unprincipled proceedings.*

Addresses of congratulation are in course of preparation to her Majesty, and of expostulation to the King; and, in our next or some early number, we hope to be able to congratulate the world on a happy change in his present councils.

We subjoin a list of the majority and minority, and some protests which record opinions on the ministerial side.

Peers who voted for the Third Reading of the Bill of Pains and Penalties against the Queen.

DUKES OF—York, Clarence, Wellington, Northumberland, Newcastle, Rutland, Beaufort, Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Chancellor.

MARQUESSSES.—Conyngham, Anglesey, Camden, Northampton, Exeter, Headfort, Cornwallis, Buckingham, Lothian, Queensberry, Winchester.

EARLS.—St. Germain, Whitworth, Verulam, Cathcart, Mulgrave, Oxford, Manvers, Ross, Westmorland, Nelson, Powis, Limerick, Donoughmore, Belmore, Mayo, Longford, Mount Cashel, Kingston, Liverpool, Digby, Mount Edgecomb, Strange, (Athol) Abergavenny, Aylesbury, Bathurst, Chatham, Harcourt, Warwick, Graham (Montrose,) Pomfret, Macclesfield, Balcaras, Home, Coventry, Rochford, Abingdon, Shaftsbury, Cardigan, Winchelsea, Bridge-water.

VISCOUNTS.—Exmouth, Lake, Sidmouth, Melville, Curzon, Sydney, Hereford.

BISHOPS.—Cork, Landaff, Peterborough, Ely, St. David's, Worcester, St. Asaph, London.

LORDS.—Harris, Ross (Glasgow,) Meldrum, Hill, Combermere, Hopetown, Manners, Allsa (Cassilis,) Lauderdale, Sheffield, Redesdale, St. Helen's, Northwich, Bolton, Carrington, De Dunstanville, Rous, Saltersford, Stewart (Galloway,) Stuart (Moray,) Douglas (Morton,) Grenville, Suffield, Mon-

* Wellington was the chief butt of popular indignation, and for assailing him and the Duke of York, several persons have been held to bail.

1820.]

tags, Gordon (Huntly,) Somers, Rodney, Middleton, Napier, Colville, Gray, Saltoun, Forbes.—108.

AGAINST the Third Reading.

DUKES OF.—Gloucester, Portland, Hamilton, Devonshire, Bedford, Grafton, Richmond, Somerset.

ARCHBISHOPS.—Tuam, York.

MARQUESSSES.—Bath, Stafford, Lansdown.

EARLS.—Blessinton, Bradford, Morley, Minto, Grey, Gosford, Romney, Rosslyn, Caledon, Eniskillen, Farnham, Carrick, Carnarvon, Mansfield, Fortesque, Grosvenor, Hillsborough (M. of Downshire,) Delaware, Ilchester, Egremont, Fitzwilliam, Portsmouth, Stanhope, Cowper, Dartmouth, Oxford, Roseberry, Jersey, Albemarle, Essex, Thanet, Denbigh, Suffolk, Derby.

VISCOUNTS.—Granville, Anson, Duncan, Hood, Leinster, (D. of) Torrington, Falmouth, Bolingbroke.

BISHOP.—Gloucester.

LORDS.—Breadalbane, Erskine, Arden, Ellenborough, Alvanley, Loftus (Ely,) Fitzgibbon (Clare,) Bayning, Gwydir, Calthorpe, Downey (Down,) Yarborough, Dundas, Selsey, Mendip (Clifden,) Auckland, Gage, Fisherwick (M. of Donegal,) Amherst, Kenyon, Sherborne, Berwick, Ashburton, Bagot, Walsingham, Dynevor, Hawke, Sundridge, (Duke of Argyle,) Ducie, Holland, Grant-ham, Ponsonby, (Besbrow,) King, Belhaven, Clifton (Darnley,) Say and Sele, Howard, (Effingham,) De la Zouch, Clinton, Dacre, Audley, De Clifford, Foley.—99.

PROTESTS.

Moved, That the further consideration of the Bill be adjourned to this day six months. Which being objected, the question was put thereupon. It was resolved in the affirmative.

DISSENTIENT,

Because no sufficient ground appears for the abandonment of the Bill founded on the charges against her Majesty the QUEEN, which had undergone the most solemn and accurate investigation; charges in which the morality of the country was deeply interested, and on which all the Peers, Spiritual and Temporal, who delivered their opinions, with very few exceptions, declared their conviction of her guilt; and the abandonment of which is a dereliction which may bring into disrespect not only the character of our highest Court of Judicature, but that of the Nation itself. And it is with the greatest concern we observe the extreme want of consideration for the SOVEREIGN, by the dereliction of proceedings so necessarily brought on, by which a wife, declared by the House of Peers to have been guilty of adulterous intercourse with a menial servant, and of a conduct the most depraved, is to remain his Queen Consort, thus lowering the dignity of the Crown, and embarrassing the country with far greater difficulties than those which seemed to have induced his Majesty's

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Government to relinquish the prosecution of the Bill.

SHEFFIELD.

LOTHIAN.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

WILLIAM.

DISSENTIENT,

Because, that in a case of this nature, in which this House appears to us, by its resolutions to read the Bill a second time, by its proceedings in the Committee upon the Bill and the Report, and by its Resolution to read the Bill a third time, to have strongly manifested, that, in the judgment of a Majority of this House, the guilt imputed by the Preamble of the Bill has been clearly proved, we think that considerations affecting the justice and honour of the House made it fit that the Bill should pass.

Because this appears to us to have been the more fit in a case to which so many Peers, who voted against the third reading of the Bill, had declared their conviction that the guilt imputed had been proved.

Because we also think that the House ought not, in considering whether the Bill should pass after its having been read the third time, to have been influenced by any regard to what might take place in an inquiry in the other House of Parliament, as was suggested in the course of our debates, save only that we deem it to have been just that the party accused should have had an opportunity of calling for the judgment of both Houses, when this House, proceeding by a Bill of Pains and Penalties, had expressed in its Resolutions a judgment unfavourable to that Party.

Because we cannot but apprehend, that the Resolution to adjourn the further consideration of the Bill will lead to great misapprehension as to the real opinion of the Majority of the Peers of this House, as it is to be collected from the antecedent proceedings properly understood, with reference to the question upon the guilt imputed to the Party accused in the Preamble of the Bill.

BRIDGEWATER. SHAFTESBURY.

VERULAM.

WILLIAM.

DISSENTIENT,

Because it has been clearly established by undeniable evidence, and confirmed by the votes and declarations of a great majority of the House of Peers, that the Princess of Wales (now Queen) did commit adultery with a foreigner, and because I know of no other Tribunal where this crime against the State and against society can be punished, or the repetition of the offence be prevented.

2dly, Because the failure of this Bill, unaccompanied by any other Legislative or Judicial Proceeding, must encourage the commission of crime, and leave a great stain upon the honour of the Throne, and the morals of the present generation.

HARRIS. WILLIAM.

DISSENTIENT,

Because the guilt of her Majesty the Queen having, after the fullest investigation

3 P

and

and consideration of the evidence adduced for and against her Majesty, been made out and established to the entire satisfaction of my honour and conscience, and the Bill of Pains and Penalties having, in the most solemn and deliberate manner, passed through its different stages, and received the sanction of this House to the third reading, I cannot allow of its abandonment at this period of the sedulous and exemplary attendance and labours of this House, without recording my Protest against a measure which involves a dereliction of the sacred duty of administering justice by this House, and which suffers the most abandoned and licentious conduct to remain, if not triumphant, at least unpunished, to the disgrace of our country, in derogation of the honour and dignity of this House, and which tends to lower the first tribunal in the world in the estimation of this, of Europe and of posterity.

POWIS. WILLIAM.

In the House of Lords, Lord Dacre presented a Protest from the Queen, in the following words :

"The Queen has learned with concern that a Bill of Pains and Penalties has been read a second time in the House of Lords. Against this proceeding she solemnly protests, on the following grounds :

"1st. Because those persons who had instituted the prosecution had voted among her judges.

"2nd. Because some noble Peers had voted against her Majesty, who had confessedly heard only the evidence and arguments against her.

"3rd. Because many noble Lords had come from the Secret Committee, with minds biassed by a mass of slander, part of which they had not suffered to come to light. Under these circumstances the Queen had not thought it necessary to avail herself of her right to tender her Protest in person, and lay before their Lordships a detail of her sufferings for the last twenty-five years ; because after what had taken place, the future determination of this house must be indifferent to her. These topics she would reserve for another place, should the further progress of this unexampled proceeding render it necessary. Therefore, deliberately protesting before God and in the face of the country, her innocence of the crime charged upon her, she would await the final issue of the prosecution."

SPAIN.

The King of Spain has sanctioned the suppression of the Monkish Institutions, and the decree has been promulgated in due form as a law. It has swept away 225 Convents, of which the Government has already taken possession on behalf of the public. The Cortes have fixed the army establishment at 424,000 men, with discretion

to raise 12,000 militia. They also have decreed the building of 20 vessels of war, viz. two 50 gun frigates, seven corvettes of 20, seven brigs of 22, and sloops of 14, and fifteen millions are placed for this purpose at the disposal of the government.

The first Sessions of the Cortes terminated to the satisfaction of the Spanish nation, on the 9th of November, in the following Address of the King:

Gentlemen Deputies—I have the satisfaction to manifest to the Cortes the pleasure I derive from the result of the first period of their sittings. During their continuance, I have frequently experienced sentiments of regard, inspired by the zeal and wisdom with which the Congress has laboured to consolidate the public felicity, and the lustre of the throne, which is inseparable from that of the nation. I myself have promoted the prorogation of the sittings, as prescribed by our fundamental laws, sensible that the establishment of our political system, at the beginning, requires more time and greater labours, and also well convinced of the advantages of this prorogation, as regards the progress of the important business of the anterior months. I feel thankful for the generosity with which the Cortes have provided for the wants and decorum of my house and those of the Royal Family, and I cannot but applaud the frankness and justice with which, in solemnly acknowledging the obligations and charges of the State, they have approved the indispensable means of discharging them; thus laying the foundation of our national credit and future felicity. These wise measures, with others intended suitably to organize the land and sea forces, to facilitate the circulation of our territorial riches, to remove all opposing obstacles, to establish a plan of finance, such as may reconcile the interests of the State with those of the people, have been objects of the incessant application and continued exertions of the Congress, and rendered them deserving of the universal estimation of Europe, and the just gratitude of the kingdom. At the same time, I cannot but assure you, that my heart has been filled with gladness, on beholding the measures of prudent generosity and indulgence with which the Cortes have endeavoured to heal the wounds of the nation, and efface the remembrance of the evils by which it had been rent, opening the door of reconciliation to error and obstinacy, and at the same time still leaving alive the sweet hope that you will henceforward continue animated by the same noble sentiments, in order to cement the constitutional system on the bases of fraternity and reciprocal love of all Spaniards.

By this means the solid power of the nation, and of the monarchical authority by which it is directed, go on increasing, and at the same time that improvements in our inter-

nal situation are preparing, we acquire more founded rights to the consideration of foreign Governments, all of whom continue to give me proofs of their friendly dispositions. Every day I congratulate myself, more and more, on governing a people so worthy and generous. I have co-operated in the glorious enterprise of their regeneration, and in the laudable efforts of the Cortes, through the proper means of the royal prerogative; I have dictated the measures suitable for the execution of the laws, and I do not doubt time will give great force and vigour to our institutions, and that those advantages which already begin to be realized, will progressively increase. Confirmed by the lessons of experience, I thus hope to be enabled to express myself to the Representatives of the nation, when, after resting from their labours and fatigue, they again assemble in the ensuing Session, in order to continue the undertakings they have left pending, and as hitherto successfully to promote the public prosperity. - San Lorenzo, Nov. 7, 1820.

FERDINAND.

FRANCE.

The charter which enabled the Bourbons to get footing in France, has been further abused by a royal proclamation issued previously to the elections for deputies, by the undue influence of which, returns have, it is said, been made of men devoted to the party of the court of 186 to 33!

A protest has appeared from the Duc d'Orleans, against the pretensions of the *supposititious* Duc de Bourdeaux, whose alleged birth was attended by such *extraordinary* circumstances. We should have given it place, but an advertisement in some of the London papers leads us to doubt whether the Orleans family have for the present so far committed themselves.

RUSSIA.

While the aristocrat of this empire is busying himself in insolently supporting the usurpations of governments in other nations, his own soldiery and people have evinced a spirit of resistance which will at least oblige him to look at home. The full particulars have not been allowed to transpire, but it is certain that a general insurrection of the guards lately took place at Petersburg, and that concessions were made before order was restored.

DENMARK.

The brave and intelligent Danes have put in their claims to be governed by a political constitution securing their laws, properties and liberties from the caprice of power; and although the

last advices from Copenhagen contained accounts of arrests of the friends of the people, it is probable that the next may contain the details of their reasonable triumph. Usurpations must succumb before the public intelligence and will.

GERMANY.

An ancient Greek historian, in recording the events of these times, would say that the tyrants of Europe and their minions and slaves, were now conspiring at Troppau against the rights and happiness of freemen; and, therefore, that it behoved all freemen to arm and unite against the tyrants, and to overthrow them if they durst direct their slaves to pollute the soil of liberty. Such would have been the language of every Greek in the best ages of his country, in regard to such insolent manifestoes as those from Troppau, and to the wicked assemblages of armed slaves in the northern states of Italy. We trust, however, that the brave Neapolitans, if assailed, will know how to defend themselves, and render their frontiers the graves of any hordes which disturb them, and will then do their duty by carrying the standard of liberty to the capitals of any tyrants who have made unprovoked war on them. This, however, is not merely the cause of the Neapolitans, but of Britons, Americans, Spaniards, and Portuguese, and indeed of all people who have not yet been the unhappy victims of that battle, which we have often denominated the modern Pharsalia.

The Emperor Alexander arrived at Troppau on the 20th ult. and was received with great military pomp. The Austrian Emperor was there before him, with a formidable train of secretaries, ambassadors, &c. The accounts from Berlin state, that the King of Prussia, in consequence of being much indisposed with the rheumatism, has declined going, but sent the Crown Prince in his place. The Ministers composing the Congress had assembled, and the conferences about to be held, related it was generally imagined, to the affairs of Spain, Portugal, and Naples. England, it would seem, is taking some share in the business; for a letter from the squadron under the Vice-Admiral Sir Graham Moore, states that the ships are to continue in Naples Bay until the decision of the Allied Sovereigns be declared in Congress at Troppau, as to the

the future political condition of Naples is made known.

AUSTRIA.

A great deal is said at Vienna, of the proposals made by Prince Metternich at the opening of the Congress at Troppau; and if what is reported of them be true, they are well worthy the attention of all Europe. The Austrian Minister, it is said, has laid down as a principle, the invariable stability of the existing political systems and order of things, founded on the faith of treaties in the several European States, in such a manner that no single Government may arrogate to itself the right to make a change in them without the consent of the others; especially when such change, effected by one government would evidently be to the prejudice of another government. If such a case happens, there would be only two means dictated by policy to the allied powers—to maintain the existing order of things in Europe, or to re-establish it in case of need. The first would be, by conclusive but energetic measures, either by negotiation or force of arms, to induce the government which had made this change, in opposition to the interests of the others, to give up the new system, and return to the old one. If this means, which seems the most simple, should not be adopted, or should prove unsuccessful, there would remain only the second means to avert the evils with which Europe would be menaced by the propagation of the revolutionary spirit, which would be to employ measures like those long since against the plague, and to establish a kind of quarantine against the countries in which that dangerous spirit of revolution unhappily prevails.

TURKEY.

Ali Pacha and his contests with the Porte, are still the chief subjects of attention; and the curiosity of the public is the more excited because the last dispatches from the Turkish generals excited an expectation that the struggle would be soon terminated; but it now seems as if Ali would hold out to the last extremity, to save his life and liberty. We have positive intelligence that, having retired with 800 men into the castle of Janina (as has been already announced,) he has destroyed a great part of the city by the effects of his numerous heavy artillery, and blowing up mines, and has done the besieging

army considerable injury. Baba Pehlivan Pacha (commander-in-chief of the Turkish troops) and Pascha Bey Ismail Pacha (Ali's successor in the Pachalik of Janina) have found it necessary to solicit a reinforcement of men and artillery. The Pacha of Salonichi has already joined them, and heavy battering cannon and ammunition of all kinds are embarking with all speed at Tophanan (the cannon foundry. The Pacha of Egribos (Negropont) has received orders to place all his artillery at the disposal of the Turkish besieging army. These measures are adopted in consequence of an autograph letter addressed by the Sultan to the Grand Vizier, conceived in very serious and urgent terms. The whole family and relations of Ali Pacha have, in a most humble memorial in the Greek language, implored the clemency of his Sublimity, and declared they would submit unconditionally to the will of the Sultan, as before expressed, and would take up their abode at their father's native town, Tepedecendi. This request has been provisionally granted. Ali Pacha in order to render escape impossible, has had the gates of the castle walled up. Four Beys have, however, ventured to let themselves down by the walls of the fortress; one of them lost his life in this hazardous attempt, but the other three arrived in Pehlivan Pacha's camp. According to their account the situation of their late master becomes every day more desperate, and the moment may not be distant when he will close his extraordinary career under the daggers of his most decided adherents and partisans.

ST. HELENA.

Extract of a letter from St. Helena: "I lately saw Napoleon riding out, having Marshal Bertrand on a white horse in front. He and Lady Bertrand were together; Count Montholon and a retinue in the rear. He is uncommonly fat and puffed out in the face. He goes out now much oftener than ever, but occupies much of his time in writing; he was lately occupied in writing criticisms upon the Generals of antiquity. He takes great delight in a small garden that he has laid out, like a London citizen, who is desirous of having multum in parvo; there are lakes, rivers, woods, grottos, &c. &c. all in miniature. No one is permitted to approach his residence without the Governor

Governor or Admiral's special leave; nor is a stranger permitted to go out of James-town without a pass from the Adjutant-General, or any one permitted to go on board a ship in the harbour without one.

EAST INDIES.

The Dutch Expedition against Palembang left Batavia the 31st of July, consisting of one 74 razee, one 60 gun-ship, three frigates, nine ship-sloops, about 100 gun-vessels, and a large proportion of flat boats to disembark troops—a number of British, and other vessels, had been taken up to transport troops, stores, &c. The Dutch, having been twice before defeated, doubts were entertained at Batavia of their success, particularly as it was well known that the Rajah of Palembang was well prepared to receive them. The Dutch, from want of energy or sufficient force, had allowed the pirates to go so long unchastised, that their ships and settlements, as well as ships of other nations, were suffering every indignity.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Letters were received yesterday from Santiago de Chili, dated the 7th of August, stating that an expedition, consisting of eight ships of war, and fourteen transports, would be ready for sea by the 15th of that month, at the latest, and sail from Valparaiso for the liberation of Peru. The following are the names of the ships of war:—

| | | |
|------------------------------|-----|------------------------------------|
| O'Higgins, 50 guns. 360 men. | | Adml. Lord Cochrane. Capt. Crosby. |
| San Martin, 64 | 400 | Wilkinson. |
| Lautaro, 36 | 254 | Guise. |
| Independencia, 32 | 210 | Foster. |
| Galvarino, 18 | 116 | Sprey. |
| Araucana, 16 | 96 | — |
| Pueyrredon, 10 | 72 | — |
| Montezuma, 10 | 60 | Young. |

236 guns, 1,568 men.

Of the crews of these ships of war, one third are English seamen, one third Chilians, and one third marines. The military force accompanying the expedition will amount to 5,600 men, under the command of General San Martin.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON, *With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

CHRONOLOGY OF THE MONTH.

Oct. 30. **T**HIS being the last day of the Queen's receiving public addresses, the streets leading to Piccadilly, were crowded to excess with various orders of mechanics, on their way to offer up their respects.

Nov. 6. Second reading of the Bill of Pains and Penalties carried in the House of Lords by a majority of 123 to 95.

— A numerous meeting of the inhabitants of the parishes of St. Giles, in the Fields, and St. George, Bloomsbury, was held at the Freemasons' tavern, and an address to her Majesty was agreed to.

— 8. The Divorce clause carried by a majority of 123 to 62.

— 8. A large West India ship, foundered on the back of Margate sands, and 23 on board perished.

— 9. John Thomas Thorpe, esq. was sworn in Lord Mayor of London: the company at the dinner included a splendid number of the popular members of both houses.

— 10. The third reading of the Bill of Pains and Penalties, in the House of Lords, was carried by a majority of only 108 to 99; and the bill was in consequence withdrawn.

— A brilliant illumination took place in the principal streets of London.

— 11. A more extensive illumination.

— 13. Illuminations on the grandest scale.

— 14. A numerous meeting of the inhabitants of Cripplegate Ward took place, when an address of congratulation was moved

and carried; and also a vote of thanks to Mr. Alderman Wood.

— 16. A meeting of the inhabitant householders of the parish of Shoreditch was held in the parish church, when two addresses, one of congratulation to her Majesty, on her late "glorious triumph," and another to his Majesty, praying him to dismiss from his councils his present Ministers, were passed.

— 21. The Common Council of London decided on an address to the Queen, by a majority of 86 to 23.

— 23. Parliament met agreeably to adjournment, and in spite of a notice made by Mr. Denman of a message from the Queen, the Speaker suddenly left the chair, amidst exclamations of indignation.

— 24. The corporation of London, and other bodies presented addresses to the Queen at Brandenburgh house.

— 25. A true bill for High Treason, found against the monster Franklin, alias Fletcher, the alledged agent or confederate of ministers, in circulating hand-bills to provoke the people to acts of rebellion. For exposing and prosecuting this system of matchless wickedness, the public are indebted to the energies of Mr. Charles Pearson, the attorney, of Great St. Helens.

— A subscription has been set on foot for presenting a service of plate to Alderman Wood, in testimony of his great exertions in behalf of her Majesty, as well as another service to the Queen.

The

MARRIED.

The Rev. H. G. Sperling, rector of Papworth St. Agnes, near Huntingdon, to Miss Mary Wilson, of Highbury Hill.

— Mr. Benjamin Aplin, of Bucklersbury, to Miss Mary Ann Elizabeth Story, of Epsom.

The Rev. Edward Scobell, to Miss Ann Chessall, of Norfolk-street.

Major Gen. Js. Dewar, to Mrs. S. Curtis.

At St. Andrew's, Holborn, T. G. Aubin, esq. late of the Commissariat, to Caroline Frances, daughter of the late W. Paul, esq. Barrister at Law.

S. Babington, esq. of New Millman-street, to Miss Martha Dickinson, of New North-street, Red Lion-street.

At the New Church, Mary-le-bonne, T. P. Macqueen, esq. M. P. to Anne, daughter of the late Sir J. H. Astley, Bart.

John Barclay, esq. of Russell-square, to Miss Georgiana Hill, of Paington, Devon.

Thomas Hankey, esq. of Fenchurch-street, to Miss Louisa Hankey, of Dalston.

At Fulham, the Rev. J. M. Brooke, to Miss Louisa Waring, of Waring's-town, Ireland.

The Rev. Henry Jennings, of University College, Oxford, to Miss Harriet Dickinson, of Great James-street, Bedford-row.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, James Brown, esq. M. P. for the County of Mayo, to Eleanor, daughter of John Wells, esq. M. P. for Maidstone.

Col. Douglas Mercer, of the 3d Guards, to Miss Rowley, daughter of Sir William Rowley, Bart. M. P. for Suffolk.

Sir Edward Knatchbull, Bart. M. P. for Kent, to Miss Fanny Catherine Knight, of Godmersham-park, Kent.

H. T. Liddell, esq. of Ravensworth-castle, Durham, to Isabella Horatio, daughter of Lord George Seymour.

Mr. S. H. Ryland, of Savage Gardens, to Miss Matilda Muggeridge, of Kingston upon Thames.

At St. Martin's in the Fields, D. J. Ballingall, esq. to Miss Dorcas Ward, of Sandhurst.

Tobias Frere, esq. of Sackville-street, to Cassandra Maxwell, daughter of the late Thomas Atwood, esq. of the Bahama Islands.

The Rev. H. Welsford, of Tewkesbury, to Miss Newman, of Castle-street, Leicester-square.

The Rev. John Thomas, B. A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, to Miss Ellen Preston, of Blackheath-hill.

F. S. Powell, esq. of the Navy Office, Somerset-house, to Mrs. S. E. Melford, widow of Charles Melford.

Mr. Nathaniel Thornton, to Miss Baker, of Brook Green, Hammersmith.

Mr. Henry S. Cafe, of Great Marlborough-street, to Miss Waine of Kensington.

Mr. Thomas Tilley, of Brentwood, to Miss Elizabeth Anne Mitchell.

Fletcher Wilson, esq. of Wansford Court, to Miss Ann Morley, of Walthamstow.

Mr. George Gibson, of Mecklenburgh-square, to Miss Harriett Polingdestre, of Upper Guildford-street.

Mr. Henry Porter, of Henrietta-street, Brunswick-square, to Miss Caroline Lobb, of Southampton.

Mr. Richard Perkins, of Gray's Inn, to Miss Elizabeth Ann Clark, of Harborough-house, Barnsley.

Lieut. Montgomery Williams, of the Engineers, to Miss North of Clapham.

Mr George Richard New, of Pentonville, to Miss Sarah Hall, of Spitalfields.

DIED.

In Essex-street, Strand, 70, Mrs. Anne Lonsdale.

In London, Lieut. Gen. Glasgow, of the Artillery.

At Shirley-house, Twickenham, Margaret Mary, wife of Robert Ashworth, esq.

In East-street, Red Lion-square, 71, William Gatty, esq. of the Exchequer Office, Temple.

In Cornhill, 62, Mr. James Asperne, an eminent bookseller, and many years the spirited conductor and proprietor of the European Magazine, which devolves on a son eminently qualified to perform the same duty.

At Brighton, 72, John Hodges, esq. of Hill-house, Tooting.

At Beddington-park, Surrey, Miss Vaughan, of Clapham.

At Cheltenham, Benjamin Price, esq. one of the clerks of the Exchequer Office of Pleas, Lincoln's Inn.

At Carshalton, 84, Catherine, widow of James Ryley, esq. of Bombay.

At Ryegate, 65, Miss Ann Dunkley, of Cow Cross-street, Smithfield.

In Pilgrim-street, Blackfriars, 84, Daniel Pinder, esq. Deputy and Senior Member of the Corporation of London, deservedly lamented; and so well respected by the Corporation, that his portrait was a few years since placed in the Common Council Chamber, Guildhall.

In Gloucester-place, Sarah, wife of the Rev. R. Glover, of Ilford.

In Kensington Buildings, the Rev. Joseph Gammer.

In Portland-place, the Countess Dowager of Lincoln.

At Deptford, Capt. William Tod, formerly of the 40th regiment of foot.

At Shacklewell, 51, Mrs. Amelia Phillips, late of Lee-green, Kent.

At Balham-hill, 26, Mary Ann, wife of Benjamin Carr, esq. of the Stock Exchange.

In Chichester-place, Wandsworth-road, Mrs. Alice Oake.

At Belmont-place, Vauxhall, 76, Mr. William Taylor, 54 years of the Power of Attorney Office, Bank of England.

In Craven-place, Kentish-town, 83, John Bailey, esq.

In Manchester-street, 77, Mr. Lidgbird.

In Southampton-place, Euston-square,
Martha, wife of William Stanley, esq.

At South Villa, Regent's-park, David
Lance, esq.

In Golden-square, 83, Mrs. Macgregor.

In Chapel-street, Grosvenor-square, 48,
Mr. Ballard.

In Hunter-street, Brunswick-square, Ju-
lia Louisa, wife of Charles Johnson, esq.

In Queen Anne-street, Miss Catherine
Jemima Durnford.

In John-street, Commercial-road, 69, Mr.
Thomas Patty, merchant.

On Clapham Common, 73, Mrs. Eliza-
beth Horne.

At Leamington Spa, James Virgo Dunn,
esq. of Montague-square, and late of King-
ston, Jamaica.

In Fitzroy-square, 42, James Randall, esq.

At Poplar, 71, Mrs. Catherine Forbes.

In Parliament-street, 62, Mrs. Mary Wal-
lace, wife of Mr. David W. greatly regret-
ted.

In Tottenham Court-road, 73, Mr. R. Wise-
man, deservedly respected and lamented.

In Cannon-street-road, 68, Sarah, widow
of John Akenhead, esq.

At Croydon, Keene Zachary Stables, esq.
late of the Army Pay Office.

In Pratt-place, Camden-town, 67, Mar-
garet, widow of Thomas Belgrave, esq.

In Guildford-street, 77, the Rev. Mr.

Tooke, formerly Chaplain to the Russian

Factory at Petersburg, who from his con-

sequent acquaintance with Russian affairs,

became the Author of several volumi-

nous works, biographical, historical, and

topographical, on subjects connected with

the Russian empire. These books, though

thought heavy in their style, and circum-

stantially dull in their details, had never-

theless a considerable circulation, and pro-

duced much reputation to their Author.

Mr. Tooke also translated some works from

the German, as Zollikofer's Sermons; and

he was an industrious anonymous editor and

writer of several works, duties for which his

original destination of a printer, and his

laborious habits, qualified him. In private

life he was singularly amiable, and in his

manners an example of gentleness and ur-

banity. As a member of the establishment,

he was a friend to toleration, and in his po-

litical opinions a friend of civil liberty.

He contributed the Life of Catherine to one

of the early volumes of this miscellany, and

some other occasional pieces at subsequent

periods.

In Hill-street, Berkely-square, 72, James

Harris, Lord Malmsbury, once famous as an

ambassador and negociator. He was the

son of James Harris, the Philosopher of

Salisbury, whose works he edited some

years since; and in compiling whose life, he

exhibited much erudition and filial piety.

As a statesman it was his misfortune to live

in bad times, and to serve those who were
determined he should do no good, and there-
fore his name is opposed to liberty, and his
negociations exhibited more of diplomatique
fencing and equivocation, than of good faith
and nobleness of character. For his ser-
vices to his employers he was made a peer,
and this may be said of him, that if as a ne-
gociator he did little good, he did less mis-
chief than some others who followed him on
the same ground.

At Filpham, near Chichester, aged 75,
William Hayley, esq. a poet above medio-
crity, and one of the most amiable men of
his time. His Triumphs of Temper enjoy-
ed, in a score of editions, greater popularity
than any poem before his time, not except-
ing even the Ode to Sir William Chambers.
He has since published many other works;
particularly the lives of Milton, Romney and
Cowper. The two last were his friends, and
of the latter no work of its bulk was ever
more extensively read. Some ill-natured
criticisms, and the strife of literary men, so
far disgusted him with the world, as to in-
duce him to live during the last thirty years
in dignified retirement in a delightful villa
near Bognor. He was esteemed one of the
best letter-writers of his time; and we
presume many posthumous pieces may be
expected from his executors.

ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

Rev. F. Ford Bowes, M.A. to the rectory
of Barton in the Clay.

Rev. S. C. Smith, M.A. to the rectory of
Denver, Norfolk.

Rev. W. Stocking, to the rectory of Quar-
rington, Lincolnshire.

Rev. G. E. Kent, to the vicarage of East
Wineh, in Norfolk.

Rev. Edward Bankes, LL.B. to a preben-
dal stall in the Cathedral Church of Norwich.

Rev. James Fielden, to the rectory of Kirk
Langley, Derbyshire.

The Hon. and Rev. Frederick Curson, to
the vicarage of Micklegate, Derbyshire.

Rev. William Stocking, to the rectory of
Quarrington, Suffolk.

Rev. J. Dupre, D.D. to the rectory of
Toynton All Saints and Toynton St. Peter's
near Spilsby.

Rev. T. W. Richards, M.A. to the vicarage
of Seighford, Staffordshire.

Rev. Hugh Hodgson, B.A. to the vicarage
of Idmiston and Chapelry of Porton.

The Hon. and Rev. Henry Watson to the
rectory of Carlton, Northamptonshire.

Rev. John Maddy, D.D. to the living of
Stansfield, Suffolk.

Rev. Daniel Gwilt, M.A. to the rectories
of Icklingham, St. James and All Saints,
Suffolk.

Rev. D. Williams, LL.B. to the prebend
of Bursalis, in Chichester Cathedral.

PROVINCIAL

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

With all the Marriages and Deaths.

The domestic occurrences of the month have been distinguished by UNIVERSAL REJOICINGS and GENERAL ILLUMINATIONS, on account of the defeat of the present hated Ministers in their disgraceful proceedings against the Queen. We say "universal and general," though the feelings of the public have, by the influence of the administration, been smothered in some places where wretched close Corporations and preferment hunting Ministers of the establishment have had power sufficient for the purpose. To repeat the same phrases under the head of each county would be useless; we have therefore preferred to insert this notice, rather than repeat similar details in regard to five hundred places.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

THE inhabitants of Darlington lately manifested enthusiastic attachment to Earl Grey, as he passed through that town; he addressed a large assembled multitude, and in allusion to his recent exertions on behalf of her Majesty, expressed his conviction of her entire innocence, and the injustice of the prosecution.

Married.] Mr. G.W. Cramm, to Miss E. M. Hind; Mr. P. Donnison, to Mrs. S. Baynall; Geo. W. Craw, esq. to Miss E. M. Hind: all of Newcastle.—Mr. C. Rumford, of Newcastle, to Miss E. Howe, of Sunderland.—Mr. W. Anderson, of Newcastle, to Miss E. Slater, of Taptoby.—Mr. J. Etherington, of Newcastle, to Miss Young, of Walker.—Mr. T. Forster, of Durham, to Miss A. Robinson, of Sunderland.—Mr. W. Case, to Miss S. Smailes; Mr. M. Fleming, to Miss E. Weddle: all of Durham.—Mr. Watt, to Miss J. Furnass, of Nesham-square; Mr. W. Leadhill, to Miss E. Dixon: all of North Shields.—Mr. W. Gardner, of Sunderland, to Miss E. Thompson, of Bishopwearmouth.—Mr. T. Wrightson, to Miss E. Braithwaite, both of Barnardcastle.—Mr. W. Willis, to Miss A. Bennett, both of Stockton.—Mr. D. Borrowdale, to Miss Stainsby, both of Bishop Auckland.—Mr. P. Sheriff, to Miss S. Gibson, both of Tyne-mouth.—Mr. J. Cox, of Crookhill-house, to Miss M. Young, of Kyo.—Mr. J. Angus, of Walsingham, to Miss Angus, of Horselope.—Mr. J. Palmer, of Staindrop, to Miss M. Heslop, of Marwood.—Mr. W. Simpson, to Miss J. Chicken, both of Walbottle.

Died.] At Newcastle, in the Friars, 67, Mrs. E. Blackett.—In the Old Fish Market, 80, Mr. H. Carter.—On the Forth Banks, 47, Mrs. M. Foster.—In Coburg-place, Westgate, 58, Miss J. Park, much respected.—Mrs. E. Daglish, greatly esteemed and lamented.—25, Mr. T. P. Friend, generally regretted.

At Durham, 38, Mr. J. Wilburn.

At Gateshead, 89, Mrs. A. Duke.

At Sunderland, 85, Miss J. Curry.

At North Shields, 41, Mr. R. Hart.—69, Mr. J. Bell.—The Rev. M. Millar, justly lamented.—54, Mr. M. Farmer.—Mrs. Scott, much respected.

At South Shields, 65, Mr. R. Bulmer, 87, Mrs. Watson.

At Barnardcastle, Mr. W. Ewbank, much respected.

At Monkwearmouth Shore, 73, Mrs. W. Love.

At Hendon, 65, Mrs. M. Lawson, much respected.—At Chirton, 54, Mrs. M. Grey.—At Eltringham, 46, Mr. W. Forster.—At Lumley, 86, Mrs. E. Deighton.—At Winton Gilbert, Mr. Bell.—At Westoe, 61, Mrs. Marshall, wife of William M. esq.—At Newburn, Mrs. M. Hedley.—84, Mr. W. Wilson, of Walbottle.—At St. Ninian's, H. St. Paul, esq. M.P. one of the representatives of the borough of Berwick.

The typhus fever, or British plague, has prevailed lately at Carlisle in a most malignant form; a meeting of the city has been held, and steps taken to prevent its progress.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

The inhabitants of Cockermouth lately forwarded an address of condolence to her Majesty.

Married.] Mr. J. Hargraves, to Miss M. A. Armstrong, both of Carlisle.—Mr. J. Naismith, of Carlisle, to Miss J. Camerson, of Annan.—Mr. J. Basker, to Miss Collins, both of Whitehaven.—Mr. H. Nelson, to Miss Gardener, both of Maryport.—Mr. H. Irvin, to Miss J. Bragg, of Haile Bank.—Mr. T. Graham, of Knockupworth, to Mrs. E. Strong, of Powbank.

Died.] At Carlisle, 23, Mr. R. Ferguson.—In Fisher-street, 75, Mrs. A. Brisco, generally lamented.—In Botchergate, at an advanced age, Mr. W. Story.

At Appleby, Mrs. Stephenson.

At Longtown, 43, Mr. G. Wardrop.—Mr. J. Rutherford.—At Cumwhinton, 97, Mrs. J. Mouse.—At Crossthwaite, Sir Daniel le Fleming, bart.

YORKSHIRE.

A numerous and highly respectable meeting was lately held at York, "to take into consideration the present distressed state of the nation—to desire the King immediately to dismiss his Ministers, who, by their evil counsels, have already endangered the peace of the country, and the stability of the throne—and to adopt such other measures as the said meeting may think best calculated to preserve the welfare of their fellow-countrymen, and the general peace and happiness of society." The Lord Mayor in the chair. The following addresses and petitions were

were severally moved and carried:—An address to the Queen, congratulating her on her victory, to be presented to her Majesty by the City representatives. An address to the King, desiring him immediately to turn out his ministers, to be presented to his Majesty by the Duke of Norfolk, Earls Thanet and Fitzwilliam, and Lord Dundas; a petition to the House of Commons, praying that the instigators of the Milan Commission may be brought to justice. The two addresses were ordered to be signed by the Lord Mayor, as the act of the meeting, and the petition to lie for signatures.

It is with astonishment we report that all the unfortunate men, twenty-two in number, charged with high treason, arising out of the late agitations and disturbances in the West-Riding of Yorkshire, and who were induced to plead guilty at the Assizes, held at York, from an expectation that mercy would be extended towards them, have been consigned to transportation! The term we have not heard.

At the Guildhall, York, a most extraordinary occurrence took place. Eleven men from Marston, in the Ainsty, with ten wives and twenty-three children, applied to the Magistrates for not only relief, but entire maintenance, having been thrown out of employment. The whole number 44 were ordered to be relieved, and £5 3s. 6d. was granted to them weekly: making an addition to the parish rates of the small town of Marston (in one day) of nearly £270 per annum.

The Waterloo Steam Packet, sailing between Selby and Hull, has recently performed ten successive voyages between the above places, a distance of 560 miles, in forty five hours and five minutes.

Married.] At Leeds, Thomas Blayds, esq. banker, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of Martin Hind, esq.—Mr. R. K. Lovitt, to Miss C. Kitching; Mr. J. Cooper, to Miss A. Hannan; Mr. Frankish, to Miss H. Scholefield; Mr. W. Lamb, to Miss E. Aldersmith; Mr. T. Hardy, to Miss M. Jackson: all of Hull.—Mr. H. Stainforth, of Hull, to Miss M. Smallpage, of Leeds.—Mr. R. Lee, to Miss A. Cowham, of Leeds.—Mr. W. Beckwith, to Mrs. Flintoff; Mr. G. T. Woodson, to Miss A. Bolland; Mr. B. R. Vickers, to Miss H. Rinder: all of Leeds.—Mr. W. Walker, of Leeds, to Miss Blackland, of Bishopwearmouth.—Mr. B. Foxcroft, of Leeds, to Mrs. S. Midgley, of Kippar.—Richard Moulson, M.D. to Miss S. Greenwood, of Leeds. The Rev. E. Parsons, jun., to Miss Kershaw, both of Halifax.—Mr. A. Mackie, of Wakefield, to Miss M. Ferguson, of New Miller Dam.—T. G. Aubin, esq., to Miss C. T. Paul, of Scarborough.—Mr. W. Piercy, to Miss Butler, both of Harrogate.—Mr. W. Hirst, of Barnsley, to Miss E. Walton, of Wakefield.—Mr. C. Lisber, of Brotherton, to Miss J. Nicholson, of Chapel Allerton.—Mr. W. Brown, of Walton, to Miss M. Harrison, of Wakefield.—Mr. R. Charlton, to Miss Briggs,
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both of Halton.—Ben. Wilson, esq., of Mitfield, to Miss Burrell, of Wakefield.

Died.] At York, 43, Miss Louisa Barker, highly esteemed.

At Hull, 62, Mr. W. Rawson, one of the proprietors of the "Hull Advertiser."—70, Mr. W. Richmond, deservedly lamented.—21, Mr. R. Wardale.—In Brook-street, 61, Mr. J. Procter.—57, Mr. G. Spence.—60, Mrs. M. Wardill.—At Leeds, Mr. W. Spence.—Mr. H. Hawshaw.—Rachel, wife of the Rev. R. W. Hamilton.—In Garland Fold, 52, Mrs. Whiteley, much esteemed.—Mrs. Bussey.—30, Mr. J. Lax, deservedly respected.

At Huddersfield, Miss J. Hare.

At Knaresborough, James Collins, esq., greatly respected.

At Bridlington, 78, Mrs. Holtby.—At Bridlington Quay, 58, Mr. P. Owston.—At Scarborough, Miss M. A. Peacock, deservedly esteemed and lamented.—Mrs. Corper, greatly respected.—30, Mrs. Patteson.

At Beverley, at an advanced age, Mrs. M. Marshall.—59, Mrs. Stephenson.—65, Miss E. Clarke, deservedly regretted. At Chapel Allerton, at an advanced age, Mrs. Jackson. At Fulneck, 72, the Rev. Jas. Grundy, greatly respected.—At Barnby upon the Marsh, 70, Mr. T. Brooksbank.—At Cottingham, Mr. G. Riby.—At Barrow, Miss Wilkin.—At Adinfleet, 55, the Rev. J. Tyson.

LANCASHIRE.

A numerous meeting lately took place at Liverpool, Col. Williams in the chair, to consider of the best method of expressing their sense of the late persecution of the Queen; some spirited resolutions were agreed to.

An address agreed to upon St. Peter's Field, Manchester, on the 16th of August last, and signed by 117,776 names, was lately presented to Mr. Hunt at Ilchester; and next morning another from Preston, signed by 5,000 names; two honourable testimonies, such as never before were possessed by a subject; and equally creditable to the addressers and the addressed.

The female inhabitants of Ashton under Line, forwarded an address to her Majesty.

A great number of unthinking people lately assembled to witness the atrocious act of baiting a bull in a shallow of the river near the bridge at Rochdale, when the pressure upon the wall became so great that it gave way and fell into the river, and six men under the wall were crushed to death, and a great number of men, women, and children, were precipitated into the water, many were seriously hurt, and some dangerously; serving, we trust, as a warning to abate this diabolical practice, more worthy of demons than men.

Married.] Mr. J. T. Wilme, to Miss M. B. Gaskell; Mr. G. Oliver, to Miss D. Hill; Mr. G. Singleton, to Miss R. Thompson; Mr. J. Smith, to Miss J. Atkinson: all of Manchester.—Dr. Lignum, of Manchester, to Miss S. Alderson, of Liverpool.—Mr. H. Forth, of Manchester, to Miss M. Moorhouse,

of Gargrave.—Mr. W. Green, of Manchester, to Miss A. Crankshaw, of Turton.—Mr. T. Millward, of Manchester, to Miss Kellsall, of Overton.—Mr. R. Milton, of Salford, to Miss M. Brownhill, of Swinton.—Mr. T. Condliff, to Miss M. Hastie, of Pellew-st.; Mr. G. Bird, to Miss Wilson; Mr. Jas. Brownsword, to Mrs. Lewin; Mr. J. Dally, to Miss E. Edmondson; Mr. W. Roberts, to Miss M. Helsby; Mr. J. Rowlands, to Miss Jones: all of Liverpool.—Mr. Baldwin, of Liverpool, to Miss J. Berrel, of Gretna.—Mr. J. R. Martin, of Liverpool, to Miss E. Woods, of Whitehaven.—Mr. R. Shaw, of Burnley, to Miss A. Jepson, of Heaton Norris.—Mr. J. Ogden, of Blackley, to Miss M. Shepperd, of Middleton.—Mr. J. Atherton, of Mottram, to Miss M. Fallows, of Broughton.

Died.] At Lancaster, Mrs. Dilworth, one of the Society of Friends.

At Manchester, Mrs. M. Ramsden, much respected.—55, Mr. G. Grafton, regretted.—27, Miss C. M'Gauchin, greatly lamented.

At Salford, 52, Mr. J. Harrison, of the firm of Borradailes and Co.

At Liverpool, in Park-lane, 69, Mr. T. Mercer.—53, Mrs. A. Gent.—66, Mrs. C. Bourne.—In Parliament-street, 69, Mr. J. Whinyates.—In Grenville-street, 43, Mr. T. Wathington.—Mr. W. Jones, merchant.—23, Mr. J. Hugh, a spirited independent gentleman.—77, Mr. Holt.

At Liverpool, in Castle-street, Mrs. E. Fletcroft.—77, Mr. H. Holt.—In Duke-street, 29, Mrs. S. Fisher.—23, Miss A. Brooks.—Mrs. Richards.—Mr. W. Thomas, late of Bristol.—40, Clayton-square, Mr. R. Preston: in the midst of various occupations he found leisure to cultivate a mind, naturally acute, by extensive reading. On various points of abstruse speculation he exercised a cool and solid judgement, and frequently evinced much originality of thinking. He was a steady and fearless friend to the principles of civil and religious freedom, for the promotion of which he was always cheerfully ready to exert himself to the utmost.

At Wigan, Mrs. Hardman.—48, Mr. P. Hopwood.—Mrs. M. Maxwell.

At Ulverston, 71, Mrs. J. Latham.

At Preston, 38, Mr. R. Gregson.—64, Mrs. E. Deane.

At Leigh, the Rev. R. Caunce, curate of Bolton.—Samuel Taylor, esq., of Moston, a justice of the peace for the county, and an upright independent character.—At Stretford, Mrs. M. Moore, deservedly regretted.—At Slade-hall, 38, Mrs. Siddall, much respected.—At Ridgefield, Mrs. P. Mather.

Hanging-ditch, 76, Mr. Thomas Barritt. He was a well-known antiquary to most of the ancient families of England, especially of Lancashire and Cheshire, as well as to many Members of the College of Arms, London. His zeal and perseverance in tracing pedigrees is apparent from the numerous MSS. which he has left behind him. He had taught himself Latin, and even the elements of

Greek, and had attained to very high perfection in drawing and painting. He was much respected.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Pickering, of Chester, to Miss M. Ferrens, of Baddeley, Clinton.—Mr. J. Faulder, of Stockport, to Miss Davies, of Liverpool.—Mr. J. Barnes, of Northwich, to Miss E. Burrowes, of Newton.—Thomas Bayley Hall, esq., of Hermitage, to Miss E. Ravenscroft, of Leftwich.—Mr. Cawley, of Runcorn, to Miss E. Allen, of Liverpool.—Mr. Parker, to Miss Simpson, of Hanbury.

Died.] At Chester, in St. Martin's, at an advanced age, Peter Dalton, esq., of Stretton-hall, a magistrate of Lancashire, and an independent, firm, consistent patriot.—Mr. B. Maddocks.—Mr. James Newell.—40, Mr. J. Hall.—In Princes-street, Mr. Tapley, sen. At Macclesfield, 49, John Whittaker, esq., alderman of the borough.

At Millgate-hall, 83, Mrs. Francis Richmond.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. T. Harwood, to Miss M. A. Hardy, both of Derby.—Mr. J. Ordish, of Derby, to Miss M. Mason, of Melbourn.—At Melbourn, Mr. James Shaw, to Miss H. Smedley.—Mr. G. Brailsford, of Handley, to Mrs. E. Clay, of Northwingfield.

Died.] At Derby, 70, Mrs. Tallow, deservedly lamented.—66, Mrs. Allsop.

At Chesterfield, Mr. M. Hewitt, generally respected.—Mr. Jones.

At Newton Solney, Miss S. Hoskins.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

A meeting of the overseers of the parishes of Nottinghamshire, was lately held at Nottingham, in order to prevent a further reduction in the wages of the framework-knitters, when it was agreed that the parishes they represented, should find employment out of the trade, for those of their poor who cannot obtain the list prices, on condition that the other parishes would agree to the same measures.

Married.] Mr. T. Arnold, of East-street, to Miss S. Hoyes, of Poynton-street; Mr. T. Davis, to Miss A. Hemsworth: all of Nottingham.—Mr. James Smith, of Warser-gate, Nottingham, to Miss M. Radford, of Bilborough.—Mr. T. Nix, of Nottingham, to Miss A. Whinyates, of Old Radford.—Mr. J. Bradley, of Kirkby, to Mrs. A. Skinner, of St. Ann's Well, near Nottingham.

Died.] At Nottingham, 47, Mr. S. Bennett.—In Rutland-place, 43, Mr. R. Merrin, much respected.—In Chesterfield-street, 65, Mrs. H. Cork.—In Hind's-yard, Angel-row, 38, Mr. A. Ferza.—In Glass-house-lane, Mr. J. Gray.—On Middle-pavement, 73, Mrs. Warren.—100, Mrs. Ann Smith.—In Boot-lane, 81, Mrs. E. Caulton.

At Gedling, 59, Mrs. Shelton, deservedly lamented.—At Cropwell Butler, 61, Miss Butler.—At Barton, 95, Mr. R. Stevenson.—At Burton Joyce, at an advanced age, Mr. Tomlinson.

[1820.]

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. S. Ridge, of Grantham, to Miss D. Wyles, of Stretton.—Mr. E. Gordon, of Grimsby, to Miss Dixon, of Hull.—Lieut. T. Rayworth, of the North Lincoln militia, to Miss A. Leadbeater, of Hull.—Mr. Kelsey, of Westwoodside, to Miss H. Pearson, of Epworth.

Died.] At Lincoln, Mr. J. Smith.

At Gainsborough, 60, Mrs. Steer, suddenly.

At Lowth, 60, Mrs. Rainthorpe.—44, Mrs. Johnson.

At Brigg, 30, Mr. J. Bird.

At Hardcastle, 103, Mrs. S. Milner.

At Wakeringham, Mr. J. Cave, suddenly.

At Hemswell, 69, Mr. B. West.—At Legborn, 63, Mr. M. Lucas.

LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

At the late Loughborough fair, there was a scanty supply of fat cows, sold briskly at a trifling advance: stores rather heavy sale.

Married.] Mr. E. Mitchell, to Miss J. Sibson; Mr. B. Hammersley, to Miss Ragsdale; Mr. Nethercote, to Miss C. Dyson; Mr. Linthwaite, to Miss J. Cleever: all of Leicester.—Mr. J. Sketchley, to Miss S. Chadburn, both of Ashby-de-le-Zouch.—Mr. A. Billson, of Whetstone, to Miss S. Spencer, of Leicester.—Mr. Brown, of Castle Donnington-park-farm, to Miss Stephenson, of Croxton Carrol.

Died.] At Leicester, in Church-gate, 34, Mr. W. Hunt.—38, Mr. J. Thompson.—24, Miss C. Clay.

At Loughborough, 60, Henry Hind, esq. of Switzerland.—73, Mr. Tyler.—27, Mr. W. White.—Mrs. Armstrong.

At Hinckley, Mrs. E. Smith, deservedly regretted.

At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 54, Sarah, wife of M. C. Pilkington.

At Quorndon, 81, Mr. R. Parkinson.—At Atherstone, 23, Mr. C. P. Jee.—At Old Dalby, 65, M. Jalland.—At North Luffenham, 76, Lady Mary Noel, aunt to the patriotic Sir Gerard Noel, bart.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Haywood, to Miss Gilbert, both of Litchfield.—The Rev. J. Reed, of Wolverhampton, to Miss P. Hallier of the Woodhouse.—Mr. Hand, of Wolverhampton, to Miss D. Bannister, of Colbrooke-house.—The Rev. J. Godwin, of Wolverhampton, to Miss S. Proud, of Bilston.—Mr. T. Howell, of Great Barr, to Miss E. Brown, of Hademore.—At Texhall, the Rev. J. Riband, to Maria, daughter of the late Sir William Wolseley, bart.

Died.] At Stafford, 75, Mrs. Dickinson, a maiden lady.

At Litchfield, 57, Mary Susannah, wife of the Rev. R. J. Proby, M.A.

At Wednesbury, 42, the Rev. W. Tate.

At Cheadle, Mrs. Dennie, widow of Capt. D.

At Lloyd-House, 96, Richard Bayley Marsh, esq. a liberal benefactor to the poor.

At Newton-park, Burton on Trent, 25,

Miss Sarah Hoskins, highly and deservedly esteemed.

WARWICKSHIRE.

A warm contest for the representation of this county in Parliament, in the room of Sir Charles Mordaunt, Bart. resigned, took place within the month between Mr. Spooner of Birmingham, and Mr. Lawley; the following was the state of the poll on the first, third and last days:

| | 1st. | 3rd. | last. |
|---------|-------|-------|--------|
| Lawley | : 187 | : 926 | : 2153 |
| Spooner | : 58 | : 362 | : 969 |

From eight hundred to one thousand freeholders of Coventry in the interest of Mr. Spooner were rejected upon the ground that Coventry being a city and county of itself, the freeholders could not vote. A meeting of the freeholders of Coventry was held, when it was resolved that they had a right to vote at the Election of a Member for the County.

Married.] Mr. E. Timmins, to Miss M. Mansell; Mr. M. Ryley, to Miss S. Yates; Mr. C. Thompson, to Miss A. Derrington; Mr. J. Dukes, to Miss A. Botteril: all of Birmingham.—Mr. J. Allcock, of Birmingham, to Miss S. Reece, of Shenstone.—Mr. J. Whitehouse, of Park-street, Birmingham, to Miss S. Lowe, of Chester.—Mr. G. Millington, of Summer-hill, to Miss M. Plimley, of High-street, Birmingham.

Died.] At Birmingham, in Edgebaston-street, 34, Mr. L. Alport.—In New-street 54, Mr. J. Campbell.—4J, Mr. S. G. Onion.—33, Mrs. S. Redfern.—In High-street, 67, Mr. G. G. Wood.—In Hayley-row, 70, Mrs. Terry.

At West Bromwich, 85, James Keir, esq.—At Coburgh-place, Winson-green, 65, Mr. R. P. Scott.—At Old Fillongley-house, 65, William Preest, esq.—At Edgbaston, 79, Mr. J. Guest. At King's Norton, 78, Mr. G. Lester.

SHROPSHIRE.

Various towns of this county illuminated and exhibited public rejoicings on the conclusion of the persecution of the Queen.

Married.] The Rev. E. Homfray, B.A., to Miss A. S. Everett; Mr. J. Broomhall, to Miss A. Hould: all of Shrewsbury.—Mr. J. Davis, of Shrewsbury, to Miss M. Bradbury, of Drayton.—At Much Wenlock, Mr. Madelin, of Broseley, to Miss Parry.—Mr. F. Corrington, to Miss E. Cockram, both of Pitchford.—The Rev. R. N. Pemberton, rector of Church Stretton, to Miss Caroline Pechell, of Portman-square, London.—F. R. West, esq. of Pentrepant, to Lady Georgiana, daughter of the late Earl Stanhope.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Mrs. E. Davies.

At Market Drayton, 60, Mary, wife of Edward Bayley, esq.

At Whitchurch, Mr. Jones.

At Oswestry, Mrs. Roberts, deservedly lamented.—Mrs. Stanton.

At Leegomery, William Shakeshaft, esq.

At Prior's Lee, Mr. T. Horton, deservedly respected.—At New-hall, Mr. T. Yeviley, generally regretted.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

The inhabitants of Kidderminster have resolved to present to her Majesty a splendid carpet; the expence to be defrayed by a public subscription of one shilling each.

Married.] At Worcester, M. A. C. M. Tearnes, esq., to Miss A. C. Hodges, of Severn Bank.—T. Collett, M. D. of the Oakalls, to Miss A. Tilley, late of Leicester.

Died.] At Worcester, 41, the Rev. W. Stafford, vicar of Overbury, one of the Minor Canons of the Cathedral.

At Stourbridge, 42, Mrs. E. Owen.

At Kidderminster, 74, Mrs. M. Broad, deservedly regretted.

At Kyreword-house, Edward Wheeler, esq. a justice of the peace for this county.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Lieut. Stock, R.N. to Mrs. James, of Putley-court.—James Love, esq. of Staunton on Wye, to Miss C. Jay, of Derrdale.—Mr. Bonner of Hildersley, to Miss A. Viner, of Walcot.

Died.] At Leominster, 71, Sarah, widow of Richard Burlton, esq.

At Hom Lacy, 70, Frances, widow of Charles, Duke of Norfolk.—John Hudson, esq.—At Weobly, 93, Mr. R. Oakley.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

Married.] Capt. Cook, of Bristol, to Miss A. Knight, of Uley.—Mr. W. Davies, of Bristol, to Miss H. Holoway, of Aveston.—Mr. T. Husbands, of Cheltenham, to Miss H. Tibbitts, of Gloucester.—Mr. J. Dudfield, to Miss H. Kingsbourn, both of Tewkesbury.—Mr. T. Playne, of Minchinhampton, to Miss E. Weeks, of Poulton.—Charles Staunton, esq. to Miss M. Holbrow, of Badbrook.—Mr. C. Workman, of Woodchester, to Miss M'Farlane, of Stroud.

Died.] At Gloucester, 35, Mr. J. Potter.—79, Mrs. Cooper.

At Bristol, Temple-street, Mr. J. Nelson Thomas.—In Philadelphia street, Mr. N. Milgrove.

At Cheltenham, 57, William Lawrence, esq. of Spurdington.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Vandeleure, much respected.

At Tewkesbury, 81, Mr. J. Chinn, an ingenious mechanist.—At an advanced age, Mr. J. Butterfield, a respected member of the Society of Friends.

At Quedgley, 21, Miss S. Guilding.—At the West end, Oldbury on Severn, Mr. W. Neale.—At Newent, 53, Mr. J. Stephens.—

At Hygeia House, Cheltenham, 72, Henry Thompson esq. leaving behind him the enviable record of a reputation untainted even by suspicion: he will long be remembered as the most enterprising among the many to whom Cheltenham stands indebted for the promotion of her interests, and the established fame her springs enjoy.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] W. Cleobury, esq. to Miss M. A. Jones, of High-street, Oxford.—Mr. G. Davey, of Dorchester, to Miss E. Taylor, of Slade End, Berks.—Mr. Summerton, to Mrs. Clundall, both of Chilworth.—Mr. Martin, of Bloxham, to Miss P. Porter, of Port-

land-square, Bristol.—Mr. Collier, late of Ensham, to Miss Bristow, of North Aston.

Died.] At Oxford, in Queen-street, 48, Mrs. Rose, much respected.—John Cooper, esq. of Henley upon Thames, deservedly lamented.—In St. Aldate's 25, Mrs. J. Hudson.—95, Mr. W. Cox.—58, Mrs. Smith.

At Chilworth, 73, Mr. T. Smith.—At Tetworth, 76, Mrs. Green.—At Witlington, 65, Mrs. M. Nundy, justly regretted.—At Caversham-park, at an advanced age, C. Marsack, esq. many years an active magistrate, and Dep. Lieut. of this county.

BUCKINGHAM AND BERKSHIRE.

The Marquis of Buckingham was lately the object of popular fury, as he passed through Aylesbury on his way to Stowe; an immense concourse collected round the carriage whilst he was changing horses, and addressed to him the loudest reproaches on the conspicuous part he had taken against her Majesty during the late inquiry. The post-boys, when mounted, were dragged from their horses; and with the greatest difficulty the Marquis was rescued from his perilous situation, and permitted to proceed to Stowe.

Wootten-house, Buckinghamshire, a seat of the Marquis of Buckingham, was lately destroyed by fire, together with the valuable furniture, &c.

Married.] At Newbury, Colonel Kite, to Miss M. King, of Newbury.—Mr. J. Gurney, of Aylesbury, to Miss Herage, of Wendover.

Died.] At Windsor, 31, Mr. Tebbott, suddenly, much respected.—61, Mrs. Shearman, deservedly lamented.—75, Mrs. Batson.

At Eton, 41, Mrs. Williams, much and justly regretted.—84, Mrs. Rutter.

At Burnham, Augusta, wife of the Rev. Henry Raikes.

BEDFORDSHIRE AND HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. James Beard, rector of Cranfield, to Miss E. Hopbon, of Hopehall, Lancashire.—Mr. H. Nash, of Frogmore-hill, to Miss M. Hobson, of Box Moor.

Died.] At Bedford, 59, Mr. T. Meacher, late of Newport, Pagnell.

[The late *Henry Andrews*, of Royston, the celebrated calculator, was born at Frieston, near Grantham, in Lincolnshire, of poor parents. At the age of 6 years he would frequently stand in his shirt, looking at the moon out of the chamber window, at midnight; and when about 10 years of age, he used to fix a table on Frieston Green, in clear frosty nights, and set a telescope thereon to view the stars. Soon after, he would sit for weeks together by the fire-side, with a table spread full of books, making astronomical calculations. At a suitable age he was sent from home to earn his living, and the first situation he filled was at Sleaford, as servant to a shopkeeper; after this he went to Lincoln, to wait upon a lady, and during this servitude used, at every opportunity, to make weather-glasses and weather-houses. His last situation of this kind was in

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in the service of J. Verinum, esq.; and his master, finding him so intent on study, allowed him two or three hours every day for that purpose. On the 1st of April, 1764, he went to Aswerby Hall, the seat of Sir Christopher Whitecote, to view the great eclipse of the sun, which was visible on that day, where a number of ladies and gentlemen had assembled for that purpose; and as he had previously calculated a type of this eclipse, he presented the same to the company, shewing them the manner of its appearance in a dark room upon a board, and after it was over, they unanimously declared that his calculations came nearer the truth than any given in the Almanacks. A short time after this period he opened a school at Basingthorpe, near Grantham, and afterwards engaged as an usher in a clergyman's boarding school, at Stilton. He then settled in Cambridge, where he proposed to reside, in the expectation that he might derive some advantage in prosecuting his studies, from the men of science in the university; but the noise and bustle of the town not being agreeable to him, he left Cambridge, and came to reside at Royston, where he opened a school at the age of 23 years, and at this place continued, as schoolmaster and bookseller, until the day of his death, which happened, after a short illness, on the 26th of January, 1820, at the age of 76 years, having enjoyed an uninterrupted state of good health till his last illness. He had a very extraordinary genius for astronomy, which he cultivated through life; for more than 40 years he was a computer of the NAUTICAL EPHEMERIS,* and compiler of Moore's Almanack, published by the Stationers' Company, for the same period.† He was greatly

esteemed for his integrity, talents, and modesty, by every scientific man who was personally acquainted with him, or with whom he had been connected, particularly by the late Astronomer Royal (Dr. Maskelyne), who valued him much, and who, in relation to the Nautical Ephemeris, was in constant correspondence with him for nearly half a century; and also by Dr. Charles Hutton, under whose superintendence he made the astronomical calculations of the Stationers' Almanacks.]

At Sawbridgeworth, 81, Mrs. M. Emerson.—77, Mrs. S. Horseley.

At Bishop's Stortford, Mrs. E. Johnstone.

At Toddington, 69, William Strange, esq.—At Houghton, Mr. J. Taylor.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] W. Francis Jebb, esq. Lieut. R. N. to Miss C. A. Marshall, of Kettering. Mr. W. Pippin, of Thrapston, to Miss S. Rippin, of Denford.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDON.

The prize given annually by Trinity College, Cambridge, to that junior Bachelor of Arts, who writes the best essay on the character and conduct of King William III. has been this year adjudged to Mr. Matthew Talbot Baines, son of Mr. Edward Baines, the respectable printer of the Leeds' Mercury.

The Seatonian prize for the present year, has been adjudged to Edward Bishopp Elliot, M.A. Fellow of Trinity College, Subject: The Omnipresence of the Supreme Being.

Married.] Mr. S. Smith, to Miss R. Atkinson, both of Whittlesea.—Mr. J. Blyth, of Langham Mills, to Miss A. Lyon, of Cambridge.

Died.] At Cambridge, 86, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. H. Turner, B.D. of St. John's Coll. late vicar of Burwell.

At Jesus College, 75, the very Rev. William Pearce, D.D. Dean, of Ely, Master of Jesus College, Rector of Houghton conquest cum Houghton Gildaple, Bedfordshire, and of Wentworth, in the Isle of Ely. The Dean was formerly public orator of the University and Master of the Temple.

NORFOLK.

Married.] Mr. T. S. Lovewell, to Miss M. Beesley, both of Norwich.—Mr. H. R. Priest, of Norwich, to Miss Mackenzie, of London.—Mr. M. Martin, to Miss J. Waters; Mr. J. Mace, to Miss E. Hindes: all of Yarmouth.—Mr. R. Ward, to Mrs. Cann, of Munford.—Mr. Warcup, to Miss Ellis, both of Dereham.—Mr. W. F. Barnard, to Miss E. A. Richardson, of Hackford.—Mr. A. Etheridge of Ighborough, to Miss S. Sanders, of Stoke Ferry.

Died.] At Norwich, in St. Giles's, Mrs. A. Mudd.—In St. Laurence, 21, Mr. Churchyard.—In Gun Lane, 19, Miss Smith.—In St. Edmund's, 67, Mr. J. Smith.—In St. Giles's Broad-street, 69, Mrs. E. Say, deservedly esteemed and regretted.—Mrs. Boyles.

At Yarmouth, 25, Miss C. Prior.—32, Mrs. P. Smith.—69, Sir Edmund Lacons, bart. generally lamented.

At

* Since he ceased, from increase of age, to be the calculator of this ephemeris, it has fallen into discredit at home and abroad.—EDITOR.

† The sale of Moore's Almanack, in his hands, rose to 430,000 copies per annum—yet honest Andrews never got above £25 for his labours! This prodigious circulation arose from the astrological predictions with which the worthy calculator was required to fill it, and with which it is allowed to be filled, though printed for a public company, and revised and sanctioned at Lambeth Palace, by the Archbishop of Canterbury! Andrews himself laughed as much at his own predictions, and their success, as any one of the most enlightened of his readers; but the circulation of the Almanacks depended on their insertion, and he was expected to supply them, or lose his employment. Of course he predicted *secundum artem*, and followed his books and the stars, which indicated events in various ratios of probability; and if one in ten came true, it satisfied the dupes of superstition, folly, and credulity of the dupes of dreams, omens, signs, and prophecies, who were his readers, and who, in spite of education and philosophy, still constitute a majority of this great nation.—EDITOR.

At Lynn, Mrs. Burcham.—52, Mr. J. Sheppard.—Mr. W. Dawes.—Mrs. Ayre, 84. Mrs. Leak.—80, Mrs. Smith.—Miss Peck.

At Holt, 69, Mr. Bacon.

At Gillingham, 53, Mrs. M. King, greatly lamented.—At Hillington, 23, Mr. J. Pickerrill.—At Guist, 43, Mrs. S. Atkins.—At Dunham, Mr. J. Trundle.—At Litcham, 72, Mrs. Leeds.—At Aylsham, 57, Mr. S. Davy.—At North Wold, 20, Miss Roan.

SUFFOLK.

At the Suffolk county session, on the 23rd ult. Mr. Twight, a farmer, was tried for repeating in church at Whepstead (after the blessing implored for the King,) "and God bless the Queen too." He was, at the instance of the vicar, convicted in 20l. penalty for this exclamation; but refusing to pay, was committed to prison, where he remained several days. The 23rd ult. the jury acquitted him.

Married.] Mr. J. Smith, to Miss Holden, both of Bury.—Mr. R. Baker, to Miss A. Childs, both of Ipswich.—Mr. W. Lillie, of Sudbury, to Miss J. Firmin, of Wivenhoe Lodge.—The Rev. W. Collett, jun. B.A. of Wickham Market, to Miss P. Preston, of Yarmouth.—Mr. R. Jacob, to Mrs. Flatt, both of Eye.—Mr. J. Borrett, to Miss Howard, both of Cookley.—Mr. R. Cockerell, of Claydon, to Miss S. Rowlands, of Akenham.

Died.] At Bury, in Guildhall-street, 40, Mrs. R. Harvey.—Mrs. Clift.—67, the Rev. E. Mills, a prebendary of Lincoln, rector of Kirkly cum Asgarby.

At Rickinghall, 72, Mr. L. Garland.—At Warmingford, Mrs. Leech, widow of the Rev. William L. of Ipswich.—At Mildenhall, Mr. T. Bailey; 28, Mr. R. Gowing.—At Bacton, 45, Mrs. J. Martin.—At Worlingworth, Mr. H. Cupper.—At Finborough, 51, Mrs. E. Borey,

ESSEX.

A Silk manufactory is about to be established at Maldon.

Married.] Mr. G. Joslin, of Colchester, to Miss Crush, of Tottenham.—Mr. J. Basine, of Chigwell-row, to Miss E. Passingham, of Heston.—Mr. D. Holt, jun. of Lexden, to Miss C. E. Peacock, of Springfield.

Died.] At Colchester, Mr. Clough.—25, Mrs. S. Sewell, greatly respected.—Joseph Cross, a member of the Society of Friends.

At Coggeshall, 82, Joseph Greenwood, one of the Society of Friends.

At Chipping Hill, 78, the Rev. A. Downes, vicar of Witham.—At Gosfield-hall, Col. Astle.—On Stratford Green, 55, Christian Splidt, esq. suddenly.

KENT.

An attempt was lately made at Margate, to obtain an address to the King; but after the meeting had assembled, the promoters of it, finding the sense of the townspeople against them, abandoned their object.

Married.] Mr. Cork, of Rochester, to Miss Willows, of Chatham.—Mr. Taylor, of Chat-

ham, to Miss Houden, of Rochester.—Mr. W. Noakes, of Upper Deal, to Miss A. Clayson, of Deal.—Mr. W. Dan, of Rye, to Miss E. Forster, of Canterbury.—Mr. J. Smith, of Sittingbourne, to Miss J. Ward, of Faversham.—Mr. R. Clout, Jun. of Tenterden, to Miss A. Taylor, of Cranbrook.—J. Simmons, esq. to Miss Boorman, both of Lamberhurst. Mr. Benny, to Miss Knoll, both of Hartlip.—Mr. J. C. Otway, of Smarden, to Miss Simmonds, of Woodchurch.

Died.] At Canterbury, Miss M. Austin, late of the Crescent, Margate.—Miss E. Plummer.—Mrs. F. Barrows.—23, Mrs. Reuben.—77, Mrs. M. Philpot.—In St. Dunstan's, 31, Mr. J. Roffway, Jun. of Margate, much and justly respected.—Mr. Tarleton.—In Dover-street, Mrs. Dunn.—49, Mrs. S. Humphreyson.

At Dover, 68, Mrs. Wellard, widow of Charles W. esq. deservedly lamented.

At Ramsgate, 28, Isaac Slaughter, esq.—57, R. Goodson, esq.

At Folkestone, 80, Mr. W. Wraight.—84, Mrs. Pilcher.—60, Mrs. How.—76, Mr. J. Mott.

At Hythe, 85, Mr. T. Smith.

At Whitstable, Mrs. Weatherly.—At Biddenden, 75, Mr. R. Winder.—At Broomhill, 80, Mrs. E. Brignall.—At Broadstairs, 79, Capt. T. Norwood, generally respected.—At Acol, 26, Mr. L. Rainer.

SUSSEX.

Married.] The Rev. A. Atherly, of Arundel, to Miss Dawkins, of London.

Died.] At Brighton, in Regent-street, Mrs. Turner.

At Windmill-hill, Jane, daughter of Edward J. Curtis, esq. M.P. for this county.—At Steyning, C. Verral, esq.

HAMPSHIRE.

A meeting lately took place near Southampton, agreeably to notice given to the Lord Mayor, when it was resolved unanimously to send an address of congratulation to the Queen.

A boat lately overset between Portsmouth and Rye, by which six experienced seamen lost their lives.

The ancient and very respectable Club who meet in Newport, Isle of Wight, to celebrate the anniversary of the Revolution of 1688, held their annual dinner at the Bugle Inn, on Monday, the 6th ult. The Rev. Mr. Stephens in the chair.—After the cloth was removed, the chairman delivered a very able and excellent speech; he pointed out the innovations made on the liberties of the people since the last meeting of the Society, alluding to the melancholy affair, at Manchester and the passing of the five Acts of Parliament, imposing additional restrictions on the rights and privileges of British subjects. He strongly animadverted on the last measure under discussion in the House of Lords against her Majesty.

Married.] Mr. J. Ball, of Southampton, to Miss Rebecca Reynolds, of Bristol, both of the Society of Friends.—N. A. Moon, esq. to

to Miss Booty, of Portsmouth.—Joseph Griffiths, esq. of Newport, to Miss Elliott, of Northwood.—Mr. R. Tonge, of Stockbridge, to Miss H. Woolman, of Southampton.—John Cooke, esq., of Belcroft, Isle of Wight, to Miss M. A. D. Major, of Longfleet.

Died.] At Southampton, Mrs. Bates, jun.—Anna Maria, wife of William Gillbed, esq.—In French-street, 36, Mrs. J. Martin.—50, Mr. W. Argyle.—Mrs. Brimyard.

At Winchester, in High-st, 74, Mrs. Pitt. At Portsmouth, James Lambley, esq. — 57, Mr. J. Jeans.

At Cowes, 25, Mrs. A. M. Gilby. At Newport, M. D. Mair. —23, Mr. J. Reed, regretted.

At Millbrook, Catherine, wife of Henry Barlow, esq., of the Crown office, King's Bench.—At Redbrooke, Miss M. Skinner.—At Lee House, Romsey, 83, Mrs. Fletcher.—At Play-street Farm, 42, Mr. T. Lowe.

WILTSHIRE.

A loom has recently been brought to perfection by a gentleman of Malmesbury, by which the texture of woollen cloth is rendered so close as to become completely waterproof.

Mr. E. Parker, of Cricklade, to Miss S. Plummer, of Purton.—J. L. Codrington, esq. of Wroughton, to Miss L. M. Charleton, of Woodhouse.

Died.] At Devizes, 52, Mrs. E. Cook.

At Trowbridge, 86, Mrs. Hern.

At Melksham, 55, Mrs. Webb.

At Laycock Abbey, Mary, wife of J. M. Grosset, esq. M.P. highly and justly esteemed and regretted.—At North Wraxall, 72, Thomas Wyatt, esq. of Wargrave.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The public rejoicings at Taunton from the result of the proceedings against the Queen were general and enthusiastic.

Married.] Mr. H. M. Munday, to Miss H. Haddrell, both of Bath.—Gerald Fitzgerald, esq., of Bath, to Miss E. Gibbons, of Burton upon Trent.—At Bath, James Seward, R.N. to Miss M. Knight, of Southampton.—Mr. Chas. Sutton, to Miss M. Rogers, both of Bridgewater.—Mr. J. Blandford, of Sutton Montes, to Miss A. Brown, of Wincanton.—Mr. H. Hubbard of Ashton Gifford House, to Miss A. Patent, of Wyley.—Arthur Phippin, esq. to Miss J. Edwards, of Wedmore.

Died.] At Bath, in Kingsmead-street, Mr. Wiltshire.—62, Mr. J. Pile.—In Kensington-buildings, the Rev. Jos. Gummer.—In Green Park-buildings, Miss Trail.—In Marlborough-street, 35, Mr. J. Ponter, much respected.—Miss M. Hyde, justly regretted.—In Albion-place, 75, Mr. Lewis.

At Bridgwater, 79, the Rev. J. Sealy, rector of Doddington.

At Taunton, 62, the Rev. J. Tozer, deservedly beloved and lamented.—36, Elizabeth Parr, wife of the Rev. Dr. Davies, highly and deservedly esteemed and regretted.—At Workey House, Mr. John Henry Golding.—At Charlton Adam, Mrs. Pitt.—At

Brixham, the Rev. E. Jones.—At Hippenscombe.—At Corsley House, 88, Mr. J. Sainsbury.—At Westcombe, 76, Mrs George.—At Hemmington, 75, Mr. Craddock.—At Lyncombe, 69, Mrs. Clarke.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] Abel Edwards, esq. of Dorchester, to Miss Pridelle.—The Rev. Sam. Bulgin, to Miss Sanders, both of Poole.

Died.] At Weymouth, 64, Mr. D. Luce, deservedly respected and regretted.—Mrs. Hancock, wife of Capt. R. T. H. R.N.—At Poole, 64, Mr. J. Simmonds.

At Blandford, 86, Mr. Durden.

At Lyme Regis, 37, Capt. W. H. Kitoe, R.N.

DEVONSHIRE.

A numerous and respectable meeting lately took place at Tavistock, when it was resolved to petition the House of Commons, if the bill against the Queen should reach that house.

It is much to be regretted that associations for the suppression of mendicity, are not formed in every town in the country. For two years past, the inhabitants of Totnes have very generally agreed to give no money relief to common beggars. A small subscription placed in the hands of an intelligent tradesman, has enabled them at a very trifling expence, to provide comfortable lodgings for every deserving object.

Married.] Mr. E. Lang, to Miss E. Rowe of Paris-street, both of Exeter.—John Chanter, esq. of Plymouth, to Miss M. Lomer, of Chapel-house, near Southampton.—The Rev. Mr. Roberts, to Miss Churchill, of Plymouth.—W. Wreford, of Clannaborough, to Miss S. W. Southwell, of Stonehouse.—The Rev. B. Marshall, rector of Bow, to Miss E. Norris, of London.—Mr. C. Wills, of Lenda, to Miss M. Knight, of Anderstone.—Charles Michelmores, esq. to Miss E. Bowden, both of Totnes.—John Templeman Gervis, of Culmdavy-house, to Miss A. P. Matthews, of Clisthydon.

Died.] At Exeter, in Holloway-street, Mr Cox, merchant, much respected.—79, Mr. Gilbert Dyer, an eminent bookseller, and author of many ingenious publications.—Miss H. Dymond, an amiable member of the Society of Friends.—At Plymouth, in Chapel-street, Mrs. Prickett, wife of Capt. P. R.N.—In James-street, 42, Mrs. R. Smith.—In Duke-street, 68, Mrs. A. Barberry.—32, Mr. W. Stevens.

At Barnstaple, 83, Mrs. Langdon.

At Teignmouth, Mrs. Clitsome, of Taunton.—John Fewell, esq. of Black Hall, Devon.

At Stonehouse, Mrs. Clinton.—62, Mrs. C. Lee.—64, Mrs. L. Lane, much esteemed.

At Cargeens, Mrs. Oyens.—On Stafford Hill, Mrs. Burdwood.—At Lympton, 68, the Rev. J. Jervas, highly esteemed and lamented.—At Exminster, 48, Mrs. Chown, justly regretted.—At Silverton, 79, Mr. R. Thomas.

CORNWALL.

[November 1,

CORNWALL.

Arrangements have been made for the delivery of a course of lectures at the Literary and Philosophical Institution, at Truro, during the ensuing season, the first Lecture to be delivered by Mr. Hogg, of Truro.

Married. Mr. J. Drew, to Miss Hoskin, of St. Austell.—Mr. Greenaway, of Launceston, to Mrs. Morgan, of Egloskerry.—Major Carlyno, of the 66th regt. to Miss A. M. Spry, of Kelliganoen.

Died.] At Penzance, 76, Mr. M. Nicholls.

At Truro, 85, Mrs. Roberts, wife of Matthew R. esq. of Lemillen, in Probus, justly regretted.

At Lewannick, 98, Mrs. C. Evans.—At Detson, Mr. Scoffern.—At Camborne, 69, Mrs. E. Richards, deservedly regretted.

WALES.

At a late public meeting held at Brecon, for the purpose of taking into consideration a LETTER, signed RICHARD DAVIES, Archdeacon and Vicar of Brecon, which appeared in the last Cambrian, reflecting in severe terms, on the inhabitants who signed an Address to the Queen;—Mr. CHAS. WILD in the chair.

The following Resolutions were put, and unanimously agreed to:—

That the Letter above alluded to demands from this Meeting the expression of its most marked censure, inasmuch as it tends to degrade and vilify a very numerous and respectable class of the inhabitants of this town, by stating, "that those who signed the Address (those of them who understood what they were signing) are in every respect too insignificant to make an exception worth talking about;" therefore this Meeting feels bound to convey to the *Rev. Archdeacon and Vicar of Brecon*, in the strongest terms, its indignation and severest censure for the palpably false and unwarrantable language contained in the Letter alluded to above, and so very unbecoming to a Minister who professes himself to be a "faithful servant to his God and his King," and who has upon all occasions (till now) been proud to acknowledge the Tradesmen of Brecon as respectable as any in the Principality.

Married.] Capt. Trevor Owen Jones, esq. of Wefore Hall, Flintshire, to Mrs. M. Thomas, of Plas Draw.—Roderick Richardes, esq. of Penglaise, near Aberystwith, to Miss Powell, of Nanteos, Cardiganshire.—Titus

Owen, esq. of London, to Miss M. Bowen, of Llwyngwair, Pembrokeshire.

Died.] At Swansea, in High-street, 84, Mr. R. Awbney, generally esteemed.

At Aberystwith, Mrs. Oliver.

At Montgomery, 62, Mrs. E. Eyde, deservedly lamented.

At Court Saison, Mr. Gwynne.—At Knighton, Radnorshire, Mrs. James, much respected.—At Llanguin Carmarthenshire, 103, Isaac James, he had been remarkable for his muscular strength, activity and industry.—At Hendre-house, near Llanrwst, W. Edwards, esq.

SCOTLAND.

A woodman lately engaged in the woods close by the lake of Haming, a seat of Mr. Pringles, in Selkirkshire, discovered in the centre of a large wild cherry-tree, a living bat, of a bright scarlet colour; the tree presents a small cavity in the centre, where the bat was enclosed, but is perfectly sound and solid on each side.

Married.] At Leith, the Rev. Jas. Campbell, of Tragguair, to Miss M. Comb.

Mr. Storey, of Glasgow, to Miss Simey, of Bishopwearmouth.

Died.] At Edinburgh, in Wharton-place, Mrs. J. L. Bell, wife of Thomas B. esq.

At Glasgow, Dr. Patrick Cumin, professor of Oriental languages in this university.

IRELAND.

Married.] J. Keating, esq. of the 1st. Dragoons, to Miss M. Car, of Dublin.—John William Bayley, esq. of Folka Lodge, near Dublin, to Miss Pott, of Southampton street, Bloomsbury-square, London.

Died.] At Middleton, county of Cork, S. W. Coppinger, esq.

ABROAD.

An extensive and calamitous fire lately spread its ravages for nearly 100 miles in extent, over the most fertile proportion of the North and Western parts of Nova Scotia, from the neighbourhood of Yarmouth to the county of Annapolis. The fire continued burning for the space of three days; and such was its intensity, that the very potatoes were burnt in the earth: houses, barns, fences, fields of grain, live stock of all kinds, whole villages and settlements, fell a prey to the devouring element, and not a vestige of vegetation or herbage remained. Several lives were lost.

TO CORRESPONDENTS AND READERS.

Some American Correspondent, whose seal is G., is informed that owing to the Captain of the VENUS putting his packets into the Post Office at one of the out-ports instead of conveying them to London, a demand was made of 25s. postage, and consequently the packets were refused and lost. This is a trick of American Captains, which occasions the loss of half the communications from the United States to England.

We have this month the pleasure to lay before our readers a correct chart of the late Voyage of Discovery, in which we have no doubt we shall, as usual, in regard to every object of real interest, be THE FIRST and SOLE PURVEYORS. The ceaseless puffings, vauntings, and high pretensions of certain empirical adventurers in our walk, may mislead the thoughtless; but we are confident that every number of our miscellany serves as the best species of advertisement of that which follows, and that among the discerning part of the community, the Monthly Magazine was never in higher estimation than in the current year, the 25th of its existence.

ERRATUM.—Page 417, col. 2, for "Calne," read "Caen,"